

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

In the Matter of:

PUBLIC HEARING:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT

NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 10-250
Cambridge, MA 02139-4307

Thursday
December 16, 2004

The above entitled matter came on for
hearing, pursuant to Notice at 7:00 p.m.

BEFORE:

Colonel Thomas Koning
Commander and District Engineer

Larry Rosenberg, Moderator
Chief, Public Affairs

James Hunt, Director
Mass. Environmental Policy Act Office

Karen Adams, Chief
Permits and Enforcement Branch

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P R O C E E D I N G S

DAVID ROBIE: Introducing David Robie of Weymouth Mass, Secretary of the New England Electric Automobile Association. The Electric Automobile Association is an all-volunteer group with an interest in clean, pollution-free public, but especially personal transportation. Our members mainly own and drive electric vehicles or even hybrid gasoline/electric or battery/electric charged vehicles. We believe that the best prices readily available, environmentally designed, affordable transportation today are the hybrid, small, one- or two-passenger electric, and that the only choice of the future will be necessarily grid-powered electric.

There are many ways to generate electric power to run these grid-powered vehicles. The majority of this electric power in New England at present is provided by hydrocarbon fuels, either coal, oil, or natural gas. All of these three present fuels have two things in common: one is that they produce carbon dioxide which, according to the findings of much scientific research, is in

1 excess in our atmosphere and a growing menace to
2 the planet, combined with other hydrocarbon
3 emissions to the air we breathe. The second thing
4 that is in common is that all three fuels are, on
5 a planet-wide scale, disappearing natural
6 resources.

7 We believe that worldwide switching to a
8 sustainable source of non-polluting electric power
9 is the greatest thing to rev down and finally
10 overcome both these problems, and that this must
11 be done as soon as possible as our growing
12 population, both locally and worldwide, requires
13 more electric power.

14 We believe that the Cape Wind Project
15 will not only do what its backers claim locally,
16 but be a shining example that will demonstrate to
17 other communities, other states, and other
18 countries that fuelless, sustainable wind electric
19 power is the best kind of power to produce both
20 for the good of the utility companies and their
21 customers and for the good of the planet.

22 At our meeting Saturday, December 11, it
23 was voted that our Association fully supports both
24 this statement and the Cape Cod Wind power plant.

1 Thank you.

2 JAMES KAVANAUGH: My name is James
3 Kavanaugh, and I'd like to say that I'm in favor
4 of this project, that we really need it, because
5 there's a lot of problems with this -- over oil --
6 this is a renewable source, good jobs, and we
7 really do need something like this to keep the
8 economy going. It's very good. Thank you.

9 DAVID RIZKALLAH: I think this would be
10 a great opportunity; it will create jobs. We need
11 to get away from using oil and stuff like that
12 that we get from Saudi Arabia and stuff. I think
13 this project would be good for the environment.

14 MICHAEL BAKER: I hold two elected
15 offices in my town of Wilmington. I'm for this
16 project. Most importantly -- I'm in favor of this
17 project. Number one and most importantly, this is
18 clean, renewable energy; it isn't going to put any
19 more pollutants in our environment. And being a
20 School Committee member and a Master Plan
21 Committee member in the Town of Wilmington, we're
22 dealing with 55 percent of our wells shut down
23 right now from chemical pollution, asthma rates
24 are through the roof in the region from all the

1 big oil and big industry in the Midwest. This
2 country's going to be out of oil in 15 to 20 years
3 anyways. It's about time we had a project that's
4 going to create energy without further destroying
5 the environment. Thank you.

6 SCOTT McDONNELL: This is definitely a
7 project that needs to be done because it's all
8 regenerated energy, it's going to put a lot of men
9 to work, a lot of women to work, lot of people to
10 work, and it's going to keep foreign oil from our
11 back yard. It's going to keep foreign oil away
12 from us and we're not supporting terrorism over
13 this. We don't want people to die over oil when
14 we can have energy in our yard. Thank you.

15 ERIC ARSENELT: I'm for Cape Wind
16 because it'll provide a lot of jobs for
17 electricians in my union and also other unions,
18 and it's going to be a good way to conserve
19 energy, many different reasons, and that's about
20 it.

21 ROMEO DESMARIS: I'm for the Cape Wind
22 project because I figure it's the best alternative
23 to get electricity, it's better than nuclear or
24 coal generation, and where it is six miles out, it

1 would hardly be seen from the shore, and I always
2 go down the Cape, I'll go down the beaches every
3 year, and if this was going to pollute the area I
4 wouldn't even go for it, but it's something that I
5 figure with electricity, we need it in the future,
6 you've got to start somewhere, and we're running
7 out of oil, there's no need going to Iraq for oil,
8 so, I think it's the best alternative. I think
9 it's a good project. Thank you.

10 DANIEL WILSON: My name's Daniel Wilson
11 and I'm for the Cape Wind project. I'm a member
12 of Local 103 IBEW, and I feel that this project's
13 very important to help put my fellow union members
14 to work, and I feel that the adverse side effects
15 through having these windmills up are not as much
16 as not having them, especially with the oil crisis
17 in the Middle East, it would be nice to see some
18 natural wind power to be manufactured and the
19 economic benefits would help to bring down the
20 cost of electricity and other things that we pay
21 for every day.

22 VLADIMIR TALANIM: My name is Vladimir
23 Talanim, and I support the Cape Cod Wind Project
24 because I think we need some kind of energy in the

1 future and oil resources are going to be over soon
2 over, I guess 50 years, and nuclear energy is too
3 dirty and dangerous and we question if we're going
4 to get like cold fusion or something else. So,
5 wind energy is clean and it's not going to be
6 over. I think it's a real good alternative for
7 future power and energy.

8 JAMES GOGGIN: I am here and I am for
9 the Cape Wind Project. I realize as a union
10 member the economic benefits that we will obtain,
11 but irregardless of that, I'm more concerned with
12 the well-being of not only my children but my
13 grandchildren, which I have both, because of the
14 pollution. I've grown up and lived on the Cape
15 off and on my whole life and I've noticed the
16 deterioration of the water quality, the air
17 quality down there, year in and year out, and it
18 can be all tied directly to fossil fuel emissions.
19 We need to stem this tide and this is one way to
20 start to try to do that. We don't utilize enough
21 wind power in this country, but it's very
22 successful in other parts of the world, and
23 aesthetically it is not as intolerable as people
24 make it out to be.

1 Another concern that I have is that we
2 are dependent on foreign oil. As we speak right
3 now, we have young people dying in Iraq for oil,
4 and we have a President that is a big oil guy and
5 has done nothing to try to stem the ecological
6 demise of this world and try to utilize alternate
7 energy. Unfortunately we've got four more years
8 of this guy and he really needs to pay more
9 attention to alternate energy. I personally
10 worked in the solar field and that got squashed
11 back in the '80s, all the tax credits to pay for
12 defense spending, and I really firmly believe in
13 ECG. If I don't get a job in this project, I
14 don't care; I just want to see clean air, clean
15 water, and get the special interests out of this
16 so that we can use renewable energy so that we can
17 live on a cleaner Earth.

18 JOSEPH SASS: My name is Joe Sass. I'm
19 here tonight representing myself and my four
20 children. I fish both recreationally and
21 commercially; I have my Captain's license. And I
22 was surprised a director, or representative, I
23 should say, of the Department of Massachusetts
24 Marine Fisheries speaking out against this

1 project. His credibility asks me questions:
2 what's been done to fish stocks in the past. In
3 my mind the question is how you could even listen
4 to that gentleman.

5 As a fisherman, both recreationally and
6 commercially, I believe this project would bring
7 more fish into the area. It would have a similar,
8 like you've read in the paper, a re-flight effect.
9 You just have to look down in Louisiana and see
10 that the charter captains go out and fish in the
11 oil rigs there. I think it would be nice to take
12 my children out there and go fishing with them.

13 The biggest opposition I see against
14 this project is one of people don't want to look
15 at it, they just don't want to look out and see
16 this thing. Well, to those people I would suggest
17 that there are a lot of American families right
18 now that are looking at bodies coming back from
19 Iraq; they don't really want to look at that
20 either. But basically we have a choice. We can
21 continue to send our children offshore and fight
22 for what we know is a war that's, if not wholly,
23 at least partially dependent -- because of our
24 dependency on foreign oil. So, I mean, when you

1 look at this project from an ecological viewpoint,
2 it's going to probably bring dollars in by charter
3 captains going out there and going fishing. When
4 you look at it from a job viewpoint and a tax
5 viewpoint, you're going to get monies from that,
6 too. When you look at it from a viewpoint of
7 defense, we're not going to have our children over
8 in foreign lands possibly dying. Now, if these
9 people weren't against the wind and you tried to
10 put a nuclear plant, they'd be against the
11 nuclear.

12 When I was a child I knew one person
13 that had asthma. I have four children; three out
14 of the four have had asthma. Why? Because of the
15 coal-fired energy plants. I mean, we have to do
16 something. It's time to stop talking about, you
17 know, the future is here, we should do this, we
18 should do that, the time is now. We have an
19 opportunity; we should take advantage of it.
20 Again, the people that are saying "no" because
21 they don't -- the real reason is they just don't
22 want to look at it.

23 And in summary, I think it's a good
24 plan. I think it'll be good for the economy,

1 good, more importantly, for our children. I look
2 forward to fishing out there. Thank you.

3 CHARLES FITZPATRICK: My name is Charles
4 Fitzpatrick. I live at 70 St. Rose Street in
5 Jamaica Plain. I've been a resident of Boston my
6 whole life. I just wanted to touch on a few
7 issues that were important to me. One is the
8 economic. I've traveled to Canada a lot and I've
9 seen these windmills. They're tourist
10 attractions; people go to see them everywhere.
11 That's what I -- one of the things I've looked for
12 when I've gone up to Canada. They kept their
13 environment beautiful by using the wind power and
14 you don't see ugly smokestacks and things like
15 that all around the place.

16 Fishing, I do a lot of fishing, and
17 especially Buzzards Bay and Nantucket Sound. This
18 is going to increase the fish; there's no question
19 about it. All along the coast people are building
20 reefs, artificial reefs to add to fish
21 populations. It's a known fact that it's
22 something that we need here and someone's going to
23 do it for us for free by putting up these
24 windmills.

1 Sea navigation. I'm a sailor myself,
2 I'm a responsible sailor, so, I know what is
3 needed to get around in the water; you have to pay
4 attention. There's going to be no problems with
5 navigating on the water if you pay attention to
6 what you're doing. That's what most people should
7 be doing anyways.

8 As far as birds go, I mean, birds do get
9 hit and they get hit flying into buildings that
10 are built out of glass, they think they're part of
11 the -- they're just flying right through the air
12 and they hit these glass buildings. Should we
13 take them down? Ten thousand people were killed
14 in the United States last year in deer collisions.
15 Should we stop people from driving at night, or
16 should we eliminate cars all together just to save
17 the deer populations?

18 As far as noise goes, I mean, I've heard
19 these windmills, when it gets up over 35 knots
20 they start to screech but after 25 knots they shut
21 off because a windmill can't operate at high
22 speeds or it ruins the unit.

23 As far as alternative sites, maybe they
24 can build it further offshore off the coast of

1 Chatham, but this will be the first site, I guess.

2 But the most important issue to me is
3 health. I have asthma now; it started to develop
4 when I got about 45 years old. It's caused by
5 environmental conditions; it's where I grew up,
6 the exhaust from petroleum-based products, fuel,
7 and it's killing me; it's changed my life forever.
8 I don't wish this on anyone, certainly not on the
9 children that are growing up in the city and the
10 suburbs of Massachusetts, and that's the number
11 one reason why I want this to be built is I don't
12 want more power plants spewing fuel and exhaust.
13 Thank you.

14 JAMES HOLSKES: I'm very much in support
15 of this, simply because I myself, I spend a lot of
16 time paying attention to these type of things. I
17 watch -- I have a -- actually a friend of mine, a
18 roommate, who works here at MIT, graduate studies
19 oceanographic engineering, and we've actually
20 discussed this project before and how much of the
21 impact that it would have has actually been a
22 point of conversation as they're saying here in
23 some of these discussions. And what I'm seeing
24 coming back from the Army engineers is they're

1 simply stating that there's not going to be a huge
2 impact as these people out front protesting. I
3 really don't understand it. I think we have a
4 basic responsibility to be using alternative
5 energies in this world today because of the world
6 we're going to be leaving our children.

7 I've currently been watching C-Span and
8 hearing Senator McCain talking about alternative
9 energy sources, this just being one of them, and
10 how the proper questions are not being asked, and
11 that actually the scientists and representatives
12 of these alternative power sources weren't being
13 basically allowed to speak, their voice wasn't
14 being allowed to be heard. It seems that there's
15 a lot of special interest nowadays and that larger
16 business and industry is simply interested in more
17 of the same, but we need to be trying something
18 different. And this is a clear sign.

19 The environmental impact that is shown,
20 like I said, has not been substantial. There's no
21 substantiated proof this is going to do any harm
22 and the improvements that it's going to do. And
23 it's obvious to me and to these studies that the
24 improvements far outweigh any possible harm that

1 could happen. And that's it, basically. I'm in
2 support of it.

3 YURI RUSHIN: My name is Yuri Rushin,
4 and I'm in favor of the Cape Wind Project. I'm a
5 United States citizen born in Boston, raised in
6 Boston. The main reason I'm in favor of this
7 project is my mother has asthma, my daughter has
8 asthma. I'm in favor of any type of new energy
9 that would create a cleaner environment, clean air
10 and less pollution. I'm also in favor of jobs for
11 Americans, more jobs in this area, on our soil.
12 I'm tired of hearing about the gas prices going up
13 and things going on overseas over oil and things
14 like that. I'd just like to see a different type
15 of energy created, a cleaner energy that could be
16 environmentally produced. The wind is free and
17 it's there for all of us, and this is a very good
18 project, and I think we need to look into it more
19 to see what the benefits would be instead of
20 shutting it down before we have a chance to make
21 it happen. And that's the main reason why I'm in
22 favor of it.

23 MARC TEMPESTA: Well, I believe the Cape
24 Wind is a great thing that's going to happen

1 hopefully. I think the United States relies way
2 too much on foreign power sources and we really
3 need our own way to produce our own power. We
4 need to increase our own productivity with power,
5 and in doing this in Cape Cod will create 600 to a
6 thousand new jobs for people out of work, the
7 pollution will go down, and we'll actually save
8 \$53 million in health care costs annually. It
9 will allow us to decrease our reliance on fossil
10 fuels from other countries, most importantly.

11 PAUL RAYNARD: Yes, I am in favor of the
12 Cape Wind Project. The air quality situation we
13 have, these diesel fuels and fossil fuels are
14 going to burn up quick. The project would reduce
15 fossil fuels, plants, they need to reduce that
16 because they're going to get used up quick, and
17 relying on other countries is definitely not the
18 way to go, definitely not the way to go. You
19 should be able to rely on your country. It's bad.
20 A lot of wars and everything start all around oil,
21 money. It's a bad thing. Going natural, natural
22 air, clean air. There are so many positives about
23 this.

24 The habitat, it's going to ruin the

1 habitat for the fish and everything else. It's
2 going to create room for the fish when it's all
3 said and done. People won't be able to fish
4 there, and, I don't know, it's just a lot better.

5 People complain about noise. There
6 isn't going to be that much noise. You ain't
7 going to be able to hear it from the shore, the
8 construction or the windmills themselves.

9 Navigation, they say it will be a
10 problem for navigation. I don't see that
11 happening. They're going to add horns, lights.
12 It's going to aid navigation, if anything.

13 The jobs, that's another thing, big
14 jobs, put a lot of people to work building them,
15 maintaining them, and keeping them running.

16 That's what I have to say. Thank you.

17 CHRIS DOWLER: I'm for the Cape Wind
18 Project. The biggest reason is for jobs. The
19 economy is really lousy right now, and this would
20 create a lot of well needed jobs. And then the
21 air quality. Not too many reasons why this
22 project shouldn't be going full swing because most
23 of the people that are opposed to it, it seems
24 like they just don't want to see them, they're

1 afraid that the birds, the birds are going to get
2 killed. Birds don't fly into wind turbines; they
3 -- I don't know when birds became blind.

4 The way the global warming is going now,
5 we need to stop relying on fossil fuels and
6 imported oil. Wind has been around forever, it's
7 clean, there's no risk in using wind power.
8 Electricity can -- you can save a lot of
9 electricity by using wind power. It's going to
10 create a lot of jobs. And the energy, it's energy
11 that's just sitting there waiting to be harnessed
12 and we don't really use that too often. Pretty
13 soon oil is going to run out or the cost of oil's
14 going to be -- it's already up, so, it's going to
15 be really expensive. That's it.

16 PAUL HARDY: I'm definitely for the Cape
17 Wind Project, just for the jobs it will create,
18 the air quality, no diverse effects on health.
19 Just the fact that fossil fuels are burning up,
20 polluting the environment, and I just think the
21 air quality is going to improve. The jobs it will
22 create I think are the most important part.
23 That's it.

24 DAVE COMERFORD: I'd just like to say

1 that Cape Wind is a great idea. The air quality
2 alone is worth the entire project. It's great
3 we're going to reduce the use of fossil fuels.
4 The health aspects, unmeasurable, from reduced
5 power plant pollution. And the energy offsetting
6 the burning costs of expensive fossil fuels will
7 really reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

8 RICHARD TATEN: I think the Cape Wind
9 Project's going to be good because it's going to
10 save air pollution, it's going to bring cleaner
11 oil that's going to make better health for our
12 people. It's going to save energy costs. It's
13 going to create jobs. It's not going to be a
14 hazard to our air navigation, as far as air
15 traffic, planes and all that stuff. It's going to
16 be a good start to eliminate foreign oil. Pretty
17 much I think it's a real good idea.

18 MIKKA McQUEEN: I am for the Cape Winds
19 Project and there's a few reasons and the most
20 important ones are air quality, health and energy.
21 Anyone who has children would definitely want the
22 Cape Wind Project to go on because it will be more
23 natural instead of using as much gas and having
24 another power plant be built. It will reduce

1 operations of fossil fuel for the power plant,
2 therefore reducing air pollution and improving air
3 quality.

4 And -- what else. The energy is the one
5 main reason because it will be more efficient and
6 reduce dependence on natural gas. In addition,
7 it's in compliance with the Renewable Energy
8 Portfolio Standards. That's basically it. Oh,
9 and also, it will give more jobs for the American
10 workers, and getting oil from Saudi Arabia makes
11 no sense, considering there's not going to be
12 anything for Americans. That doesn't make any
13 sense at all.

14 JESSE RUDAVSKY: Sustainable South Shore
15 is an organization based in Hull, Massachusetts,
16 with members in the surrounding communities south
17 of Boston from Weymouth to Scituate. Our goal is
18 to help create a model, sustainable community and
19 help to preserve our ecosystem as a whole.

20 Hull, Massachusetts, has had experience
21 with wind turbines. The present Hull Wind One is
22 the largest turbine on the East Coast. The Town
23 of Hull has just given approval to build a second
24 wind turbine on a former landfill site that will

1 give three times the power output as Hull Wind
2 One. Sustainable South Shore has approved both
3 these turbines and our members have helped in the
4 educational processes to promote this fuel-less,
5 carbon-dioxide-less, global-warming-less,
6 sulphur-less and totally emission-less way of
7 making electricity.

8 We look forward to a sustainable future,
9 and of all the sustainable power sources available
10 at present, wind is the only one viable for our
11 Town of Hull and the surrounding communities which
12 have no other source of electric power except the
13 grid.

14 We have observed this wind turbine in
15 action. Wind power upon its claim that bird kills
16 are a major factor, but as yet, with these
17 opponents stalking our seawalls that Hull's got
18 there have been no bird carcasses presented nor
19 pictures proving this. Other opponents have said
20 that they will lower property values. This has
21 not been the case. Property on average within
22 site lines of Hull Wind One has increased this
23 property and the rest of the town has.

24 If the Town of Hull's one and shortly

1 two wind turbines will help to make our atmosphere
2 cleaner, most certainly the much higher number of
3 turbines proposed by the Cape Wind Project will do
4 more than Hull Wind does. Also, Cape Wind being a
5 large project, its power output should help in the
6 effort to shut down the dirty coal-burning power
7 plant at Brayton Point in New Bedford. It's
8 estimated that 100 people who work at that plant
9 each year have died to fossil fuel emissions from
10 that plant. Therefore, Sustainable South Shore
11 and Hull Harbor supports the Cape Wind Power
12 Project. Thank you very much.

13 CHARLES J. GILLIS: I am here in favor
14 of the project. I feel that the economic impact
15 it will create will be very beneficial. I'm an
16 unemployed electrician and could use the job. I
17 also have a place on Cape Cod and do boat in the
18 area. I know the area well, and I don't think it
19 will affect the boating or the fishing to a point
20 of us not requiring it. I think that the fossil
21 fuel consumption will drop, giving a better
22 environment around us completely. And I think
23 that will do it. Thank you.

24 STEVEN MANNING: I'm in favor of the

1 project. I think we need to decrease the amount
2 of oil we burn, foreign and other oils. I think
3 the car industry is now testing electric power as
4 the way we should go, electricity and solar. It's
5 cleaner, more efficient, no global warming. I
6 just think it's the right thing for the economy
7 and jobs.

8 JEROME PRINCE: I'm for the Cape Wind
9 because when they talk about save the birds, I'm
10 talking about saving money. They talk about oil,
11 I think about the disaster that oil does in
12 comparison to clean air. Also, I have a family; I
13 want to keep working. It also makes America
14 self-sufficient, you know, instead of relying on
15 the oil that comes in. And to me it's also
16 showing that I -- it's like kind of people that
17 support -- that are against it to me it's
18 supporting the war to continually import oil. And
19 in this case we can stop supporting the war and
20 fighting in other countries and become
21 self-sufficient, start dealing with the domestic
22 issues more than the international issues. That's
23 it.

24 CHRISTOPHER SPRING: My name is

1 Christopher Spring; I'm a resident of the
2 Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I'd just like to
3 say that I'm in support of the Cape Wind Project.
4 It's renewable energy. I think this country needs
5 to move away from the dependence on fossil fuels,
6 whether it be foreign or domestic. If this
7 project gets going, if it seems to work, hopefully
8 it'll shift the -- be a catalyst or shift the
9 entire energy policy of the country away from
10 fossil fuels. And also it will provide work for
11 the area. That's all that I have to say.

12 RAMON ALICEA: I'm in favor of the Cape
13 Wind Project. I think it will be a good thing for
14 the environment, create work, jobs, and would mean
15 some renewable -- clean renewable fuels. We need
16 to get away from being dependent on bringing fuel
17 from overseas and we wouldn't have to depend on
18 outside countries for our energy.

19 CLINTON MCKENZIE: Well, the reason why
20 I came down here to support this cause is because
21 not only is it creating jobs for people that are
22 in desperate need of jobs, but if it's going to
23 save us the hassle of having to send our troops
24 over there and die for oil and stuff, that when we

1 can get energy, we should look at all other
2 resources that are here before we even bother and
3 that'll save us from going through all the
4 terrorism and all of that stuff. I have more in
5 stake than just that, so, there's more at stake
6 here, not just fans out there spinning. Know what
7 I mean? There's more stuff here. My kids, my
8 kids' kids. I want to make peace with these
9 people, so, if that's what it takes for me to come
10 out, it takes for us to come out of there and then
11 dip into our resources, then do that, but I just
12 want peace; that's all I want.

13 PATRICK McELLIGOTT: I'm for the Cape
14 Project, the Cape Wind Project, for a couple of
15 reasons. I don't think we should have to rely on
16 oil from the Middle East or as much oil as we do.
17 I think air will be a lot cleaner and will also
18 create 600 to a thousand jobs, not necessarily
19 union people, but -- even though that's good --
20 but Americans will be put to work. I don't really
21 think it's going to have an effect on the people
22 down in Nantucket all that much, maybe while the
23 project's going on, but not after the project is
24 done.

1 DAN MORGANELLI: Pretty much all I
2 wanted to say was that people on Nantucket Sound
3 who are looking out the windows are going to see
4 these big windmills, but wouldn't it be much
5 better to look at their children's faces when they
6 come from Iraq, no blood or oil on their legs, be
7 able to have clean, efficient energy source for
8 them, the children, the children's children will
9 be able to take over a lot of the problems
10 overseas and we'll bring jobs to our community a
11 lot quicker and then we'll be better off.

12 MIGUEL BLAKE: It's about time for
13 alternate sources of power, and wind is a great
14 alternative because it's cleaner, it's not as
15 dangerous as nuclear, or basically as dirty as
16 gas, and I think it's about time we start to look
17 into alternate sources besides our natural
18 resource that we have, that's solar power or wind
19 power, which I believe is a great alternative.
20 And, yeah, that's pretty much about it.

21 MARK DiBLASI: I think it's a good idea,
22 it would be good, cleaner air, no more foreign
23 oil, and it will produce more jobs in the area.
24 That's it. Thank you.

1 ROBERT CONRAD: I'm for this project
2 because it will provide a lot of jobs, provide
3 cleaner air, we won't have to rely on foreign
4 fossil fuels. And that's about all I have.

5 DAVID FORDE: I'm for the Cape Wind
6 Project. I think it will create a lot of jobs.
7 It's better for the environment. And there will
8 be less dependency on foreign oil.

9 JIM KIRCHNER: I want to state my
10 preference of and favorability of this project due
11 to almost every issue that's been brought up. One
12 of them is, first, is air quality. I think it's a
13 good thing, reducing the emissions that go into
14 the Northeast air supply. I think we have enough
15 problems around here with acid rain coming in from
16 the Midwest. We can eliminate some of the
17 contributory factors of fossil fuel burning and
18 spewing emissions into local air quality which
19 will only go down into the water supplies, a
20 growing concern of many, along with the resulting
21 health factors that affect people. I lived in Los
22 Angeles and it was a very awful experience. There
23 was big issues out there, ozone alerts, and where
24 Boston stands with that, I'm a resident, have been

1 for a long time here, but even here I think
2 there's days when they give ozone levels. I think
3 if we can do anything at all possible to help the
4 general health of the elderly, of working people
5 like myself, or those who have to be outdoors, and
6 our children and so forth and so on, those who are
7 born with some sensitivity of quality by way of
8 it, I think if we can help any of those people it
9 would be a very good, moral thing to do.

10 All these pollutants also cause global
11 warming. That is a very serious problem. It's
12 well documented that the countries throughout the
13 world are trying to unite. I think the United
14 States is balking at that. It tried to pass a
15 treaty which the United States may or may not want
16 to sign due to whatever factors, but as a
17 concerned citizen I'm one that is concerned about
18 global warming.

19 Another reason I'm in favor of this
20 project, of course, is the -- I'd like to see the
21 lessening of dependence on foreign fuels. I think
22 the more independent that the United States is as
23 far as energy or any other aspect of any economic
24 or political influence, I think that it would

1 benefit every American citizen. I know the prices
2 of fuel, we're over a barrel here in the
3 Northeast, we're at the whim and, you know, it's
4 -- we always seem to get the worst -- winter, oil
5 prices going up, people can't fuel their own
6 homes, and then we have a definite problem
7 throughout the country, last year in California or
8 the year before there was brown-outs, rolling
9 brown-outs due to electrical maybe manipulation,
10 but if we can reduce our dependence on foreign
11 fuels and foreign government-supplied fuels, I
12 think it's a good thing for the United States,
13 very good for the citizen and for every working
14 person that has to go out there and work to supply
15 and make a living.

16 I think one of the only things that go
17 along with that is the economic impact of creating
18 jobs. It seems in this day and age when our --
19 all we read about is jobs going offshore and
20 overseas and it leaves American -- American
21 citizens who are looking for work, who are trying
22 to support families, who would like to pay taxes
23 into the State economies, I think at this stage
24 and at this time in our history of the country we

1 need every job we can get, and I don't think we
2 should be giving it away, and especially when you
3 see these foreign countries paying the wages that
4 they do over there and we get -- and in turn they
5 import into this country and America gobbles up
6 because we're not supporting the working people
7 throughout the world, we're paying cheap prices
8 for pretty much sweat-shop conditions, and I'd
9 like to see those jobs stay in America. And this
10 project I believe would create a lot of not only
11 construction jobs but also permanent jobs for
12 local residents and Americans. That's about all I
13 have to say. Thank you.

14 ROBERT AREY: I want to speak in favor
15 of the Cape Winds Project, a renewable source of
16 energy. Numerous construction jobs would be
17 created in the actual building and the maintaining
18 of the equipment, and it's an environmentally
19 sound project. We'll have cleaner air for
20 generations to come. Holland's used wind power
21 for over hundreds of years. I think the United
22 States should take advantage of this source of
23 energy that's there; it just has to be harnessed.
24 We won't need any foreign oil to generate power.

1 The Army Corps of Engineers have said
2 that there's going to be little or no impact to
3 the environment, may actually help enhance the
4 fishing for some species of fish, and we're going
5 to be able to generate power without any emissions
6 at all. And I wouldn't want my children, my three
7 young kids, I wouldn't want them to be going to a
8 foreign country to fight over oil fields, to fight
9 for oil for this country. We need to become
10 independent and get our energy in a different way
11 than depending on foreign oil.

12 MIKE WETZEL: I'm for this because it's
13 going to open up a whole bunch of jobs for a whole
14 bunch of people, it's going to clean the air, and
15 there won't be as much pollution from the power
16 plants. I'd like to get rid of having all the oil
17 overseas, having energy this way instead.

18 VICTOR DIPRISCO: Basically, why I want
19 these to go is it's about time we're having a
20 program to try to do away with oil for our primary
21 needs of energy and all that. It's the pollution,
22 you know, want our air quality better. Just not
23 for us now, for later, for the Earth, global
24 warming. It will produce jobs here. It's just

1 the air quality, try to do away with oil, stuff
2 like that. Creates jobs here in this country.
3 Costs, you know. That's basically it.

4 CLINTON PEABODY: I'm for the windmill
5 project because it will employ a lot of people for
6 quite some time and keep people, a number of
7 people employed permanently. I'm for the clean
8 energy, and I feel as though we need to untie our
9 ties with the Middle East for the oil and start
10 depending on ourselves rather than other people.

11 JOEL LAWLOR: I'm very much in favor of
12 the wind project. I believe it will give us a
13 clean, renewable energy for Cape Cod, which is a
14 pristine environment in itself. I mean, how many
15 times can you run oil barges around the Cape and
16 have them leak on the Cape and have 20 or 30 years
17 before they recover from an oil spill. I think it
18 will be a sin if we didn't build this project to
19 give our future generations some clean, renewable
20 power. It's going to create jobs down there; it's
21 going to help the economy down there. I think it
22 will actually be some place people will come and
23 visit just to see them. I think there's nothing
24 but positive about this project; there's no reason

1 not to build it.

2 SARAH BENJAMIN: My name is Sarah
3 Benjamin. I teach sailing on Nantucket Sound, and
4 I am supporting the Wind Farm project because in
5 the long run it will be environmentally
6 beneficial, and I think the improvements in air
7 quality are going to surpass that of the site
8 issues that people have, and I think that overall
9 it could even increase tourism in the region due
10 to the interest people have in renewable energy
11 and how that's expanding in the future. So, I
12 think everyone should support the Cape Wind
13 Project.

14 ANDY KUROWSKI: I would just like to say
15 that the negative impacts from this turbine are
16 strongly outweighed by all the positive effects,
17 and with this in mind, the only argument that
18 people that are giving that is plausible is the
19 aesthetic complaint, but I say that these people
20 need to accept that the turbine farm is well
21 placed in Horseshoe Shoal and that this project is
22 going to contribute to the greater good of
23 humanity. So, I'm greatly in support of this
24 project, and -- yes. That's basically what I have

1 to say.

2 I'd also like to comment on the
3 aesthetics of it. People who complain against the
4 aesthetics may not fully understand the true
5 impact that they're going to have on the
6 environment give us impressions of -- upon
7 experiencing them, so, this wind turbine farm will
8 represent clean energy, economy, progress,
9 co-existence, and respect for nature, which are
10 good, uplifting things which reinforce our good
11 intentions. So, with these in mind, then we can
12 -- our idea of what is aesthetic may change. So,
13 yes. Thank you.

14 BILL DOHERTY: I'm here in favor of the
15 proposed wind farm to be constructed in Nantucket
16 Sound, mainly due to the fact that it's time to be
17 progressive in this issue, much as Europe has
18 become progressive in this issue of becoming
19 energy-efficient and less dependent on oil and the
20 delivery of crude oil which seems to be resulting
21 in periodic spillage and very deadly damage to our
22 environment, not to mention the carbon dioxide and
23 the heavy metals emitted into the atmosphere by
24 the tons. Any reduction in these emissions would

1 be, I believe, a great boon to our health and the
2 health of our future children.

3 And also I do believe that ultimately
4 these wind farms should pretty much be up and down
5 the coast of the country, both East and West
6 coast, to put a severe reduction into the amount
7 of these emissions and the amount of oil that
8 needs to be imported into this country from war
9 torn areas that supposedly we're fighting
10 terrorism, but I believe that in fact that part of
11 the battles that are going on are due to the
12 protection of our oil reserves and any reduction
13 in our oil would of necessity in my opinion reduce
14 the conflicts around the world.

15 And also as a side to this, the jobs
16 issue with regards to the construction of these
17 wind turbines would be significant in contributing
18 to the employment for construction people and
19 maritime trades people in this area and ultimately
20 around the country. If we proceed as they have in
21 Europe, in Sweden, and the British Isles have said
22 that they intend to surround the British Isles
23 with these wind turbines due to the fact that they
24 have suffered the same way we have with the

1 ecology and the emissions along with that. Thank
2 you very much.

3 JOHN BOTTOMLY: My name is John
4 Bottomly, and I want to congratulate and support
5 Cape Wind for their efforts to put a wind farm in
6 Nantucket Sound. I have installed windmills
7 myself in the past and manufactured windmills, and
8 the biggest problem that we faced in those days
9 was public resistance to a new idea. There was a
10 display in the lobby of the Brigham & Women's
11 Hospital about the reluctance of the adoption of
12 new ideas, and it talked about how Pasteur and
13 then Lister and many other doctors in the Boston
14 area were pushing for doctors to wash their hands
15 before operating at the turn of the century, the
16 early 1900s, and there was terrific resistance,
17 and many, many doctors refused to wash their hands
18 while operating, and they weren't convinced. It
19 took more than ten years to put this new
20 technology into practice. So, I congratulate Cape
21 Wind for tilting at windmills and I wish them
22 great success.

23 AUDREY SCHULMAN: I come to this public
24 meeting not for myself but for my children; I have

1 a two-year-old and a four-year-old. By the time
2 my children are middle aged the intergovernmental
3 panel on climate change predicts the world will
4 have a fairly severe temperature, a fever,
5 resulting in more extreme and variable weather
6 around the world. New England will have more
7 extreme droughts, heat waves, rain and snowfall
8 and cold temperatures. There will even be more
9 tropical diseases brought north as our climate
10 warms.

11 The New England I grew up in was
12 beautiful and a healthy place. I'd like to see
13 the same for my children and grandchildren.

14 Additionally, I worry about how much oil
15 there will be for my children's future. Almost
16 all scientists believe the world's oil reserves
17 are practically used up. The worldwide demand for
18 oil is skyrocketing with China and India becoming
19 industrialized, so, the supply is about to rapidly
20 diminish and get more difficult to procure. If
21 the price goes up significantly, it will have
22 ripple effects across every sector of our U.S.
23 society. We could end up fighting a lot more
24 expensive and destabilizing wars in the Middle

1 East. I'd like my children to be able to search
2 for their first job in a somewhat healthy
3 environment and economy. It seems common sense to
4 instead support American-made energy and renewable
5 energy is the simplest and easiest way to decrease
6 the worst excesses of global warming and the
7 U.S.'s addiction to foreign oil.

8 Nantucket Sound is the windiest and most
9 shallow sand along the U.S.'s East Coast. If the
10 wind farm won't work here, where would it work?
11 The example of Cape Wind could help jump start
12 many other U.S. offshore wind farms.

13 Like any mother, I want to protect my
14 children. My life is no longer about my future
15 but theirs. Help me protect the future for them
16 as well as for the children you know and love.
17 Let's be good stewards of this magnificent planet
18 that we have inherited and that we can pass down
19 to the next generation.

20 ANDREW HEAFITZ: My name's Andrew
21 Heafitz, and I'm in favor of the Cape Wind
22 Project. I think that this country has a -- well,
23 we don't have much of an energy policy, and what
24 we do have is very arrogant, selfish, and uncaring

1 to the rest of the world and ourselves. Our
2 misuse of energy has caused a great mess in the
3 Middle East. It causes pollution. Asthma is now
4 one of the -- is the leading childhood disease,
5 which is directly related to air pollution. There
6 is acid rain which kills our birds, and so on.
7 There's global warming which is going to be a
8 major problem in the near future. And we need to
9 lead by example, and I don't understand how people
10 can be opposed to this great opportunity to show
11 what we can do with technology and moving towards
12 renewable energy. And one of the arguments I've
13 heard is tourism. I can say that I personally
14 will be on the first tour boat to go out and see
15 the wind turbines. I think that will be a great
16 opportunity for Cape Cod, and I really hope that
17 this project goes ahead without being interfered
18 by selfish people who don't understand the issues.

19 GLENN WATTLEY: I'm here tonight to
20 provide comments concerning the missing ISO New
21 England System Impact Study, the SIS. As we know,
22 Cape Wind plans to connect the wind farm to the
23 New England Power Grid. ISO New England, the grid
24 operator, requires an impact study which will

1 identify grid modifications needed to safely
2 transmit Cape Wind's electricity. The study will
3 also identify the added cost of these
4 modifications which, in my opinion, could exceed
5 \$30 million.

6 During the recent Massachusetts EFSB
7 hearings, Cape Wind and NStar represented that
8 NStar would work with ISO New England to produce
9 the system study. However, the system impact
10 study, which is a critical analysis, has not been
11 produced for public review. Until the SIS is
12 provided, the Army Corps must consider Cape Wind's
13 environmental and economic analysis to be
14 incomplete and inaccurate. For example, missing
15 costs for grid modifications means the economic
16 benefits shown in the draft EIS are overstated.

17 Also, the SIS should address the need
18 for backup power. Wind farms are intermittent
19 generators and thus require backup generation. In
20 the case of Cape Wind and the New England Grid,
21 the backup power will most certainly come from
22 fossil fuel power plants. Burning fossil fuel for
23 backup power will produce additional pollution
24 such as NOX and CO2. Therefore, without backup

1 power analysis, the net emission savings for NOX
2 and CO2 presented in the DEIS are inaccurate and
3 overstated. The Army Corps should not approve the
4 final EIS until the SIS is produced for public
5 review and public debate.

6 I will follow up and file a written
7 statement with the Army Corps, addressing the need
8 for the system impact study.

9 AMY TIGHE: My name is Amy Tighe. I'm a
10 real estate agent for Coldwell Banker. I live in
11 Somerville, Massachusetts and I want to say that I
12 am a hundred percent in favor of the wind project
13 for many reasons.

14 I think that it's -- even though I
15 understand as a real estate agent that some people
16 may think it devalues their property, I think that
17 that is incorrect thinking. I think all of us
18 need to think that sustainable sources of energy
19 bring value to our property and we have to start
20 thinking that way.

21 I'm also concerned that if this project
22 doesn't work or if somehow we end up learning how
23 to conserve energy and we can decrease our
24 reliance on fossil fuel once this wind project is

1 put up, it can come down easily, and that's to me
2 a key point, that this can be dismantled without
3 causing further harm to the environment. So, if
4 you don't like it for eight or nine years till we
5 find other ways to deal with it, to deal with the
6 energy issues, then we'll just take the project
7 down. That's all I want to say. Thanks very
8 much.

9 ADAM PEPPER: As a resident of
10 Massachusetts, I support the Cape Wind Project for
11 a variety of reasons. Primarily, our environment
12 needs a lot of help, and if we can get away from
13 oil, it would be a start. Our reliance on fossil
14 fuels is leading us into a lot of bad political
15 and global directions. There's a complete
16 possibility that our scientists are warning us of
17 climate change, that they are accurate, and that
18 we really are going to be in a lot of trouble very
19 soon, continuing to burn fossil fuel is just
20 exacerbating that problem. So, I wholeheartedly
21 support Cape Wind because it's the beginning of
22 hopefully many projects which will lead to better,
23 safer energy sources for our country and
24 everywhere else. Thank you.

1 WENDY BARING-GOULD: The reason that
2 many people are objecting to installation of this
3 wind farm is based on the visual impact it will
4 have on their viewscape, and I would just like to
5 say that any installation of any type that will
6 generate energy will have an impact on the
7 viewscape. Prudoe Bay changed the landscape of
8 Alaska. ANWR would change that wildlife reserve.
9 The oil derricks off Santa Barbara have changed
10 the viewscape of that city. If we imagine what
11 the visual impact of the activities in the Middle
12 East have been in order to ensure a supply of
13 fossil fuels from there, it's immeasurable. So,
14 aesthetics alone cannot be the justification to
15 stop this project because if you stop this project
16 based on aesthetics, there will never be another
17 energy facility built in the world. So, I
18 strongly support the wind farm and I hope that
19 it's approved.

20 PAUL REEVES: My name is Paul Reeves.
21 I'm President and CEO of One World Energy and
22 Project Director for a group called Upepo. Upepo
23 is Swahili for "wind," in case you didn't know.

24 But what we try to do in the Upepo group

1 is develop ownership models for people of color to
2 participate in this renewable energy dysphoria.
3 One of the things -- I do support the Cape Cod
4 Wind Project. I think it is a very laudable
5 project and I think it should go forward, for a
6 number of different reasons, not least being the
7 health aspect of being able to decrease the amount
8 of particulates, harmful particulates in the
9 atmosphere.

10 But one of the things which I do
11 question is that the -- I do agree also that there
12 will be -- have to get some subsidies for the Cape
13 Cod model in order for it to exist. Now, poor
14 people, the Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust,
15 is going to provide some of those subsidies. What
16 benefits are they going to directly derive from
17 the Cape Cod model? Is some of this energy going
18 to displace some of the energy going into Boston,
19 into Fitchburg, into some of the larger --
20 Lawrence or Lowell, for example, which have high
21 populations of minorities, where you have 75
22 percent of children under the age of 12 having
23 some type of respiratory disease, and how are you
24 going to balance that with this project? And

1 that's what I'd like to know.

2 GREGG DAVEY: My name is Gregg Davey. I
3 just wanted to mention that I don't think enough
4 is being done to -- although I support the Cape
5 Wind Project -- I don't think enough is being done
6 to develop deep sea off limits technology which
7 can be developed and deployed much more
8 economically than coastal based farms.

9 WIG ZAMORE: My name is Wig Zamore. I
10 am a Somerville resident of nearly 20 years but
11 previously worked in a year-round seaweed harvest
12 and manufacturing business in the Boothbay Harbor
13 area of the Maine coast. I not only spent four
14 years of my life working on the ocean, but I've
15 also spent part of every year of my life looking
16 across Townsend Gut at Southport Island, Rachel
17 Carson's home, and the shore from which her ashes
18 were cast back into the sea. I have a deep
19 appreciation of the perils of the ocean, and also
20 a deep appreciation of the beauty of coastlines
21 and man's interaction with them.

22 I am here to offer strong support for
23 the Cape Wind project. I would ask that its final
24 design details, construction and operation have

1 reverence for the sea. We must pursue clean
2 energy. We are the most oil- and import-dependent
3 part of the United States. We are the largest
4 state in the United States which is entirely in
5 violation of the National Ambient Air Quality
6 standard for ozone, and we have been in violation
7 continuously since the Clean Air Act of 1970. We
8 vie yearly for the distinction of having the
9 highest asthma rates in the country, fully 33
10 percent of both national and California averages.

11 Of particular concern to me as a
12 Somerville resident is our unparalleled lung
13 cancer and heart attack mortality rates.
14 Somerville has roughly 550 lung cancer and heart
15 attack deaths every five years, had almost exactly
16 that number from 1996 through 2000, yet it should
17 only have had about 400 such deaths. We had 145
18 more deaths over those five years from those two
19 causes than we should have had. We have lower
20 than average smoking rates but 29 excess and heart
21 attack deaths per year, the most per square mile
22 of any of Massachusetts' 351 communities. Those
23 deaths are the direct result of combustion-related
24 air pollution. Let's clean up our act and build

1 Cape Wind as a great step along that pathway.

2 EDWARD E. RICE: Born on Martha's
3 Vineyard, I've lived in Martha's Vineyard and
4 Cambridge for my 49 years. I have two children;
5 I'm a science teacher, public science teacher, I
6 have two children, been scuba diving for more than
7 20 years, I've been fishing for 40 years plus.

8 What we know about things, fine and
9 well, but what about what we don't know? It was
10 some wise people who said, you know, they're wise
11 because they know what they don't know. My
12 concern is for the environment and for the food
13 chain and for the environmental impact, what the
14 studies can't tell. There's an environmental
15 impact on whatever you do, but they say, oh, look
16 at the big picture, we need to start somewhere.
17 Well, this is one little section of the richest
18 fishing ground on the planet for centuries and,
19 well, let's try an experiment with a wind farm
20 there, with the sediment, the turbidity. I think
21 it's a bad idea; find another place. I don't care
22 about the view, that doesn't bother me. I think
23 it's foolhardy to experiment in one of the richest
24 fishing grounds in the world for centuries.

1 THOMAS LODWICK: I'm representing
2 Students for Environmental Action from
3 Northeastern University, and all the major
4 concerns I've heard addressed from those people
5 opposed to Cape Wind, for the most part all I keep
6 hearing people complain about is the scenery, but
7 I would like to know where the scenery is going or
8 how the scenery is going to help them when their
9 grandchildren are choking from asthma because of
10 carbon monoxide emissions.

11 I am very in favor of Cape Wind and all
12 alternative energy, and I think it would be a
13 monumental step in renewable energy for this
14 energy.

15 And also the concerns about birds and
16 wildlife, bioaccumulation of chemicals in animals
17 and wildlife, particular fish and birds that feed
18 on fish, is phenomenally worse than the impact of
19 the wind farm, as many of the speakers tonight
20 have said. So, there again I'm in great support
21 of Cape Wind and I hope it goes through.

22 WAYNE ECKERSON: My name is Wayne
23 Eckerson, from Hingham, Massachusetts. I have
24 never spoken at a public hearing or attended one,

1 but I'm here tonight because prior to Hingham I
2 lived for ten years in Hull, in fact, at the --
3 all the way at the end of the Hull Peninsula where
4 there is a wind turbine, in fact, the only one in
5 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. When that
6 project was being proposed there were several
7 people in the neighborhood who opposed it because
8 they said it would make too much noise. In fact,
9 there still are several people who say it makes
10 too much noise, but I am here to say that I've
11 stood below that turbine and it makes virtually no
12 noise at all, especially in comparison to the
13 jumbo jets that rumble overhead on the way to
14 Logan Airport.

15 Now, I point this out -- bring this up
16 to point out the funny things that people say to
17 resist thing that might adversely affect their
18 lives.

19 With respect to the Cape Wind Project,
20 we've heard a lot about aesthetics. That's a
21 funny thing to say, I think, in this regard,
22 especially when it comes from our Governor's lips.
23 Governor Romney was not thinking about aesthetics
24 when he approved construction funds for the

1 Greenbush Rail Line, the railroad which runs right
2 through one of Massachusetts' most historic towns,
3 which is Hingham, and even though I opposed that
4 project to be the right thing, standing up for the
5 needs of the majority, best interests of a few.
6 That's what I think Romney needs to do today. He
7 needs to show leadership for the best interest of
8 the Commonwealth, and to that end, I'd like to
9 read a letter I submitted to The Boston Globe
10 which never got published. And I'll put that into
11 the record.

12 CHARLES PAXSON: My name is Charles
13 Paxson. I'm a Cambridge resident, Cambridge,
14 Massachusetts. I'm interested in wind power and
15 the technology of it, and consider myself an
16 environmentalist, and I'm very happy to know that
17 wind power is attempting to create renewable
18 energy sources for Massachusetts. Also in there
19 as an environmentalist, I'm a bit of a mountaineer
20 and rock climber and I enjoy these pristine
21 wilderness places just like sailors and other
22 people on the Cape and on the Islands might enjoy
23 their area.

24 So, taking some things that I've heard

1 from the session this evening concerning
2 stewardship, and phrases also like mechanisms and
3 how we enjoy our toys, I wish that wind power
4 would consider incorporating the wind power into
5 our cities. That means Boston Harbor; that means
6 the top of our towers. I think these wind farms
7 will be disturbing to the pristine wilderness and
8 I'd like to see them more incorporated into our
9 industrialization complexes as they are, thus
10 reducing the impact to our environment, but also
11 helping it through its clean energy. Thank you.

12 DAVID CONNA: My name is David Conna and
13 I have worked in the field of energy conservation
14 and renewable energy for the past over 20 years.
15 I'm here tonight to try to help put the pros and
16 cons of building the Cape Wind Project in
17 perspective.

18 Cape Wind's opponents seem to be having
19 the world's longest sustained temper tantrum
20 because the project would be slightly visible from
21 the shore, and while I do respect that people who
22 love any place would not want to see it changed, I
23 think it's crucial that we view the changes that
24 Cape Wind would cause in terms of the bigger

1 picture.

2 It's no secret that America's dependence
3 on foreign oil has become a huge security problem
4 for us, and the only true solution is to develop
5 new domestic energy supplies combined with
6 improved efficiency. Of all the non-polluting
7 energy sources, wind energy is the most
8 economically competitive today and we need to
9 develop it aggressively.

10 So, when I look at the big picture,
11 these are the questions I ask: Do we really want
12 to go on sending our young people to the Middle
13 East and elsewhere to kill and die in wars that
14 any reasonable person knows are at least in part
15 about oil? And I want to take an aside here. A
16 lady earlier spoke of her nephew dying in Iraq and
17 accused the Cape Wind people of using the oil
18 issue as a reprehensible thing to do. I'm not a
19 part of Cape Wind, I'm an individual. I believe
20 this. I'm sorry, but I think it's true.

21 My second question to look at is: Do we
22 really want to continue suffering the health and
23 environmental effects of burning fossil fuels from
24 asthma and lung cancer, to global warming and

1 rising sea levels? Do we really want to pay more
2 and more for polluting energy sources when a
3 clean, secure domestic source is within easy reach
4 with numerous benefits and minimal impacts?

5 That's the big picture, and because I
6 understand that, I think wind turbines are
7 beautiful because I know they represent political
8 and environmental progress, but even if I didn't,
9 I would still be happy enough to look at them in
10 exchange for cheaper, cleaner, safer energy, a
11 healthier community, and less war. This project
12 has been exhaustively reviewed and its merits are
13 well established. Please use your authority to
14 move it forward.

15 And I must add one other thing.
16 Interestingly, when I rode the subway in on the
17 way here, I picked up a paper, today's Metro,
18 Thursday, December 16th. On Page 10 is an
19 article, "Buzzards Bay oil spill hurts terns. In
20 April 2003, just as terns were heading to their
21 nesting grounds, an oil barge hit a rocky shoal in
22 Buzzards Bay, spilling nearly 100,000 gallons of
23 oil. Ram Island was heavily oiled, and to save
24 the terns, biologists used noise cannons, strobe

1 lights and other devices to chase them away. A
2 report issued by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
3 last month estimated that at least 350 roseate
4 tern chicks were lost because of delayed nesting
5 when the parent birds had to be chased away from
6 the island. That's about ten percent of one
7 year's production." That's a direct impact that
8 presumably would be greatly reduced if we weren't
9 importing as much oil and importing it through
10 Buzzards Bay.

11 That's all I'd like to say. Thanks very
12 much.

13 DAVID ROBINSON: My name is David
14 Robinson. I am a lifelong summer resident on Cape
15 Cod, and I strongly oppose the wind farm
16 development. I am an environmentalist; I want to
17 reduce emissions; I want to build renewable
18 energy. I can only hope that my children are less
19 dependent on foreign oil and breathe cleaner air.

20 This is truly a miraculous project.
21 From what I've heard tonight, it will cure cancer,
22 save our brothers in Iraq, eliminate pollution,
23 save everyone money, and increase all of our
24 incomes. However, Cape Wind is a private company,

1 and let there be no mistake, their goal is to make
2 money. We will foot the majority of the cost to
3 build the windmills and line the pockets of the
4 undisclosed investors at Cape Wind.

5 The technology is not proven and has
6 recently failed in Denmark. Who will foot the
7 bill for failed technology? After Cape Wind has
8 taken their millions and filed Chapter 7, the
9 taxpayer will have to clean up, will have to pay
10 for the removal of the turbines and the clean-up,
11 as we have with the pollution from the early
12 1950s, '60s, '70s, from failed companies. Cape
13 Wind is desperately pushing to have the project
14 approved before the federal government develops
15 federal rules. These rules would likely require
16 Cape Wind to pay for the use of land.

17 So, what does a group of investors who
18 are leveraging our tax dollars do? Build a rally
19 cry for environmentalists who will support the
20 project without regard for the lack of developed
21 technology, for the lack of federal legislation.

22 The Army Corps of Engineers has the
23 ability or the right to control development in
24 navigable waters. Unfortunately, they don't have

1 the right to make decisions about energy
2 development offshore, such as digging for oil
3 offshore. The loophole needs to be closed and we
4 need to act now. Thank you.

5 KEVIN BLOCK-SCHWENK: For reasons many
6 others have stated, I think Cape Wind is a great
7 idea. Again, the choice is not between windmills
8 and no windmills; the choice is between windmills
9 and a dirty power plant somewhere else, possibly
10 in Boston.

11 I also think that the diversity is going
12 to benefit people throughout Massachusetts by
13 having a cheap source of power year round into the
14 foreseeable future.

15 And finally, I urge the Army Corps of
16 Engineers to look at the actual experiences in
17 Europe with their offshore wind farms rather than
18 rely on speculation and unjustified fears. Thank
19 you.

20 SCOTT ROBINSON: Hi. My name is Scott
21 Robinson. My family and the Senter family have
22 been on the Cape since the early 1940s. I'm all
23 for wind and renewable energy; that's not my
24 argument here. This is not just a Cape and

1 Islands issue or just a Massachusetts issue, or
2 even a New England issue. This is a national
3 issue. The decision made here will set a
4 precedent for future projects on all U.S.
5 coastlines. The bottom line is that there are no
6 regulations in place for a project of this kind.
7 Before allowing Cape Wind and its supporters to
8 rush this project forward, I simply request that
9 government regulations be put in place. This is a
10 private company using public waters for free.
11 What gives them the right? Thank you.

12 DAVID THAYER: I'm a student at Boston
13 College and a lifeguard in the Town of Falmouth,
14 Massachusetts. As someone who's dependent on the
15 tourism industry to pay for my college education,
16 I just wanted to support Cape Wind and say that I
17 believe that it would only impact the tourism
18 industry in a positive way if we could be the
19 first -- the site for the first offshore energy
20 farm in the United States.

21 QUANG NGUYEN: My name is Quang Nguyen
22 and I'm supporting Boston -- I'm representing
23 Boston College. I'd like to address this issue of
24 aesthetics. I think to me real beauty is not

1 about like whether you have pristine oceans or
2 endless acres of blue skies. Real beauty is when
3 humanity cares enough about the Earth that we're
4 willing to sacrifice a little bit of that beauty
5 to better preserve and the beauty of the Earth,
6 and I think people take nature and natural beauty
7 for granted and we really have to consider like
8 how much we're harming the Earth. And when people
9 have to work to preserve that beauty, then I think
10 we can gain a better and deeper understanding of
11 natural beauty. So, I think far from detracting
12 this beauty would make many more people see how
13 fragile and how beautiful and how precious this
14 Earth is, and I think a great example of that is
15 Denmark where tourism increased because when
16 people go to see these turbines they realize the
17 Earth is a beautiful thing and that we're working
18 to co-exist with Earth in a way that's
19 environmentally safe and good.

20 HYUN-JOO LEE: My name is Hyun-Joo Lee.
21 I'm a senior at Boston College, and I'm here
22 wearing green with all my friends in support of
23 the winds project. I am a resident of Los
24 Angeles, California, and every time my family and

1 friends and I drive up to San Francisco we always
2 look forward to the point in the trip where we can
3 see the windmills in the valleys and in the
4 mountains and in the desert. I know that people
5 in California are really looking and watching this
6 event, really rooting for the Cape Winds project.
7 It's such a historic opportunity to move this
8 country towards renewable energy and really make
9 -- send a message not to California and not just
10 to the States, but to the world, that the U.S.
11 system at its best, and I'm very excited about
12 this event, and thank you so much for this
13 opportunity.

14 KATHLEEN MIKULSKI: My name is Kathleen
15 Mikulski; I'm from Boston College EcoPledge. I'm
16 speaking in support of the Cape Wind Project, and
17 I'm wearing green to show my support. I just want
18 to say the draft environmental impact statement
19 brings three years of objective study that should
20 be heavily weighed when considering the total
21 benefits of this offshore wind farm.

22 One of the most important of these are
23 the short- and long-term health benefits. For
24 example, they cited that monetary value of

1 offsetting negative health effects is estimated at
2 approximately \$53 million each year. More
3 notably, it would estimate -- eliminate, excuse me
4 -- 5,000 asthma attacks, 35,000 cases of upper
5 respiratory symptoms. Originally I am from
6 Chicago, and being in Boston, this project is a
7 unique opportunity for the people of
8 Massachusetts, and it's one of the reasons why I'm
9 so excited to still be here in Boston studying for
10 my Masters at Boston College. Natural landscapes
11 for wind energy products from the Midwest don't
12 have the same capacity as this project does, which
13 is why it's so important for it to go forward.

14 Thank you again for hearing my comments
15 and I look forward to hearing the final draft.

16 MARCUS WOODS: My name is Marcus Woods.
17 I'm representing Boston College. I'm wearing
18 green to show my support for the Cape Wind
19 Project. I'm originally from Colorado. I would
20 just like to emphasize that climate change is real
21 and there are a lot of fires raging throughout
22 entire states in the West and Midwest and the air
23 is so thick with smoke the sun does not shine, and
24 so choked with soot that breathing itself becomes

1 a life-threatening ordeal, it is a sign, a sign
2 that we need to find and utilize the best
3 alternative to dirty energy sources wherever
4 possible.

5 SUE BUTLER: My name is Sue Butler, and
6 I've come here today to speak as a sailor. I sail
7 out of Padanaram, South Dartmouth, Massachusetts,
8 and also out of Marion. I've sailed since before
9 I was born; I've sailed all my life. My family
10 were sailors for many, many generations. My
11 parents and siblings sail out of Marion, my
12 Grandfather sailed out of Cotuit, and my Great
13 Grandparents out of Nantucket. And I am strongly
14 in support of this project. I hope that you will
15 pass it and allow the wind farm to be built.

16 SVEN JOSEPHSON: Sven Josephson on
17 behalf of Tom O'Neill, former Lieutenant Governor
18 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

19 The proponents of the Cape Wind have
20 tried hard to portray this as a feel-good effort
21 to address global warming, reduce air pollution,
22 and create a new source of clean energy for New
23 England. There are two problems with that
24 description. First, it grossly overstates

1 potential benefits of the project; and second, it
2 masks what this proposal's really about, which is
3 an unprecedented land grab on the part of a
4 private developer to take control of public
5 property for personal gain based on the
6 exploitation of a loophole in federal law. This
7 is being done despite the absence of an adequate
8 environmental review and in complete disregard for
9 the interests of the State of Massachusetts.

10 As a starting point, I understand that
11 this location, Nantucket Sound, cannot be owned,
12 rented, or in any other way converted to private
13 control. These lands and waters are controlled by
14 the federal government for the benefit of all the
15 public. It is the public that holds the property
16 interest in this location and they should not
17 simply be transferred to a private developer
18 intent on making a fortune to take control of it
19 for personal gain.

20 With due respect to the Army Corps
21 supervising this process, the Section 10
22 permitting process is wholly inadequate for
23 examining the comprehensive environmental and
24 economic interests at stake. Furthermore, Cape

1 Wind paid for the study, and they paid for the
2 consultants who analyzed the study, so, it should
3 come as no surprise to anyone that those studies
4 reflected Cape Wind's positions.

5 When I was Lieutenant Governor of the
6 Commonwealth, Massachusetts' coastline was
7 threatened by industrial development, including a
8 proposal to feed an oil line from Georges Bank to
9 the Sound. We passed the first-in-the-nation
10 Ocean Sanctuaries Act in 1981 and proposed
11 Nantucket Sound be designated a federal marine
12 protected area to protect our coastline from
13 exactly the kind of development projects we're
14 discussing this evening. This law was heralded on
15 the editorial page of The Boston Globe as an
16 important step in protecting "that one natural
17 resource that's a unique object of envy by other
18 states." The Globe also editorialized that the
19 Sound would "remain as a rich spawning ground for
20 ground fish and the challenges to the navigator
21 will be only those designed by nature." How
22 quickly we forget.

23 ZACK GORDON: My name is Zack Gordon.
24 As a young adult growing up in Massachusetts and

1 continuing to live in Massachusetts, I'd like to
2 continue to live in a state where the air quality
3 is a concern. That is why I am in favor of this
4 project and feel that it is completely necessary
5 to continue to care about the environment.

6 Thanks.

7 ANDREW PESEK: My name is Andrew Pesek.
8 I'm a resident of Cambridge and a tourist on Cape
9 Cod occasionally. I'd like to express my opinion
10 that the giving of private land for a public --
11 excuse me -- public land for a private development
12 with no compensation is against the grain of
13 everything we do in this country and will set a
14 dangerous precedent.

15 In terms of the effects of this project
16 on the environment down there, one of my greatest
17 concerns is the introduction of light pollution
18 into the atmosphere. Since the dawn of man we've
19 been inspired by the stars in the sky above. It's
20 one thing that we sorely lack here in Cambridge
21 and it's one of the things that we appreciate most
22 about the Cape, and once the sky is gone for
23 generations to come it will be gone forever.

24 Also, I'd like to submit into the

1 record, and I intend to do this either at this
2 time or in the future, a climate report that
3 suggests that wind-generating facilities are
4 responsible for climate change, and this is
5 something that's just come out, and I intend to
6 introduce -- produced by Princeton University, and
7 I intend to have that entered into the record.

8 And finally, we're in the dawning of a
9 new age of high-temperature super-conducting
10 cables which will allow power generation over
11 great distances with minimal loss which will be
12 perfect for large-scale wind farm construction far
13 offshore with no impact on the neighboring
14 community.

15 Thank you very much.

16 WERNER LOHE: My name is Werner Lohe.
17 I'm here speaking on behalf of Climate Change
18 Action Brookline. I'm also Chairman of the
19 Brookline Conservation Commission, and I've been a
20 member of the Brookline Moderator's Committee on
21 electricity franchising, although I'm not speaking
22 on behalf of either of those.

23 I'm going to speak about two things:
24 economics and aesthetics. Individuals, volunteer

1 groups and government bodies in Brookline have
2 been trying to find ways to provide new energy but
3 the market hasn't responded quickly enough. We
4 need this wind power, this wind farm, to provide
5 the clean energy that we want. For the market to
6 function, there needs to be a fair and prompt
7 permitting process.

8 With regard to aesthetics, a number of
9 years ago, over a decade ago, I stumbled upon a
10 wind farm while hiking in central Massachusetts.
11 Last summer I went out of my way to visit a wind
12 farm in southern Vermont. Neither of them spoiled
13 my enjoyment of the landscape. This wind farm
14 will not spoil Nantucket Sound. Thank you.

15 BARBARA BIRDSEY: My name is Barbara
16 Birdsey, and I have been a resident of Cape Cod
17 for more years than I care to admit, and I'm here
18 tonight as a citizen.

19 According to our genealogy, my family
20 dates back to the native people that inhabited
21 Cape Cod prior to the arrival of the Europeans and
22 they have a long environmental history with the
23 Cape. But I'm most known for my love of wildlife
24 and wild places. Today I would like to speak for

1 the potential hundreds of thousands of nameless
2 creatures who would be affected by the Cape Wind
3 complex that cannot defend themselves.

4 For example, let's say that I'm a loon,
5 perhaps one of the nearly 9,000 loons that were
6 observed as part of the draft EIS. I have spent
7 the spring and summer with my mate raising our two
8 offspring on a lake in central New Hampshire. I
9 have survived heavy boating activity, predation
10 and pollution. In the fall I congregated with
11 many of my own kind to rest before taking the long
12 journey to our winter homes far out to sea. The
13 flight to these grounds is also a challenge, but
14 once out to sea, my time will be quiet and
15 solitary and I will rest to know that I will
16 return to the same lake to be reunited with my
17 mate and to begin the whole new cycle of life when
18 ice breaks up and spring arrives.

19 But right now I have finally cleared the
20 Boston area and I am headed across Cape Cod,
21 Nantucket Sound, and out to sea. What a relief it
22 is to be safe and harm free at last. But wait:
23 what is that ahead? It looks like another city.
24 So many lights shapes and noises. I don't know

1 where to go. Help me. Thwack. Then silence.
2 Splash.

3 No one disputes that Horseshoe Shoals is
4 part of a major flyway. This proposed project is
5 inappropriate because of it is potentially
6 disastrous in both size and location for wildlife.
7 The one piece of science that we must keep
8 foremost in our actions is the precautionary
9 principle. Never has the risk of making a huge
10 mistake been greater for Cape Cod and all who live
11 there or pass through. Help us all.

12 JENNIFER WOLFSON: Hi. I'm Jennifer
13 Wolfson. I live in Somerville, Massachusetts, and
14 I'm just extremely in favor of Cape Wind, and I'm
15 very concerned about global warming and would
16 absolutely do anything to try and stem it, and I
17 feel like this is a critical step for our country
18 and that Cape Wind has to go forth.

19 STEPHEN FORASTE: My name is Stephen
20 Foraste. I currently live in Charlestown,
21 Massachusetts, but I grew up in Centerville on the
22 Cape. I've been sailing my whole life. People
23 believe that sailing is a rich sport, but it only
24 takes one rich person on each boat crewed by a lot

1 of other people like myself. I first raced in the
2 Figaswi in 1979. I currently hold a Coast Guard
3 captain's license as well as an aerospace
4 engineering degree.

5 When I first heard that windmills were
6 going to be built in Horseshoe Shoals I was very
7 excited. Windmills combine all the best elements
8 of technical advances, clean energy at minimal
9 impact, aesthetics. And as anyone that's returned
10 from the Figaswi can attest, knowing about
11 Horseshoe Shoals is a very important thing.

12 Being an engineer and environmentalist,
13 I sought more information. What I read horrified
14 me. One hundred and thirty windmills, a wind
15 farm, in waters up to 45 feet deep. Cape Cod and
16 the Islands are a Class 6 wind source and I
17 understand that these should be built there, but
18 this project is not being built on Horseshoe
19 Shoals. For fishermen, a shoal is water less than
20 five feet deep. For sailors, a shoal is water
21 less than ten feet deep. The majority of the wind
22 farm depicted on page 7 in this public notice is
23 located in navigable waters which the Army Corps
24 of Engineers is responsible for managing. These

1 waters are not just a regional or national
2 treasure, but a true world wonder, and so World
3 Magazine rated Nantucket Sound one of the ten best
4 places to sail in the world, compared with Cape
5 Hattaras, Hawaii, the British Virgin Islands, and
6 Sardinia.

7 The equivalent to this bait-and-switch
8 is a proposal to place solar cells on the top of
9 buildings in Boston and instead covering the
10 Boston Common.

11 Cape Wind claims that a project of this
12 magnitude is required to be profitable. The
13 European offshore wind farms that are held out as
14 examples are a quarter of magnitude smaller. So
15 far there's only been one small wind project off
16 Arklow Bank off the coast of Ireland that has used
17 these G.E. 3.6 megawatt wind turbines. There are
18 only seven of them, comprising a total of 25
19 megawatts. This project was completed only one
20 year ago and only other of these 3.6 megawatt
21 turbines exists, on land in Spain, built in 2002.

22 If we correlate back to where wind power
23 has come, back in the 1980s wind turbines were
24 only a hundred kilowatts in size. Now the most

1 popular one in the world is 1.5 megawatts in size
2 and this new design, not thoroughly tested, is
3 already up to 3.6 megawatts. At the rate we're
4 going, these turbines will soon be at ten
5 megawatts. If I applied that to Nantucket Sound,
6 back in the 1980s, for a project of this size, 454
7 megawatts, would have taken 4,500 wind turbines,
8 and I don't think anyone would agree to putting
9 that in Nantucket Sound. A few years ago, using
10 the 1.5 megawatt turbines, it would only take 303
11 towers. Today, they're proposing, with 3.6
12 megawatt turbines, 130 towers. And in my time
13 line I can see 10 megawatt towers which would only
14 take 45 wind turbines.

15 Well, 45 wind turbines is something I
16 can live with. 45 wind turbines can fit on the
17 actual Horseshoe Shoal, which was the title of
18 this project. So, I propose that this project be
19 assessed and only be approved on a small scale,
20 phase one, a small number of windmills, not a wind
21 farm. I think it's time for Cape Wind to live up
22 to their headlines, not their fine print. I
23 approve of windmills on Horseshoe Shoal; I do not
24 approve of a wind farm covering Nantucket Sound.

1 Thank you.

2 EDWARD BURKE: My name is Edward Burke,
3 and I'm a resident of Edgartown. I have concerns
4 about the wind farm in that the view that
5 everybody is talking about as far as obstructed
6 views will impact the basic people, the everyday
7 person who goes to Martha's Vineyard on vacation
8 with his family. It will have no impact on the
9 wealthy people who live on the other side of the
10 island. All of the public beaches, and there are
11 very few of them on Martha's Vineyard which face
12 Nantucket Sound, will face the wind farm. The
13 view from any of these beaches that will be
14 populated by the average Massachusetts citizen,
15 the average person coming to the Vineyard for a
16 one-week or a two-week vacation, their view will
17 be of the wind farm.

18 I think that a wind farm is a very
19 appropriate use to try and get alternative energy.
20 I just think that Nantucket Sound is the wrong
21 location. And I also think that this should be
22 woven into some kind of national plan for the use
23 of the oceans, that we don't need to be on the
24 cutting edge only to be the laughing stock further

1 down the road.

2 I think the issue that very much
3 concerns me about this is the fact that this is a
4 for profit company that is utilizing national
5 property, national land, at no cost to them,
6 there's a hundred percent profit on the return
7 from the land. So, please take a look at what you
8 want to do and subject it to further study,
9 further scrutiny, and I hope that you make an
10 enlightened decision. Thank you.

11 JEROME VIGIL: My name is Dr. Jerome
12 Vigil, formerly of the Energy Lab at MIT. I'm now
13 the CEO of two corporations. I have a summer home
14 on Nantucket Island and I'm dead set against this
15 project, and the reason being simple as this, as
16 an engineer and scientist I understand that the
17 technology that Cape Wind and General Electric are
18 purporting to provide, but what we all don't
19 understand as citizens of America is that this is
20 all about money. In the '80s we had an oil
21 shortage and the government attempted or started
22 to utilize coal as a viable source of energy, and
23 when the price of oil went down they stopped with
24 the coal research and the project like I was

1 working on, simulating magnetoized dynamic
2 generators and seeing what kind of energy we can
3 get from them was put on the back burner. That's
4 what our economy is all about and capitalism.

5 My thesis is this: I'm not necessarily
6 against alternative energy, but I am against the
7 profit of a few as compared to many. What I would
8 recommend highly is that everybody that would be a
9 rate-payer involved in the Cape and Islands Power
10 wind project would have stock in Cape Wind or
11 whatever entity was developed to provide power
12 there. It just does not make sense that an entity
13 can get use of land or ocean land for free and
14 also get government subsidies to build something
15 that they're going to benefit for. It's all about
16 the money, it's all about oil. Thank you.

17 ED MCGUIRE: Hi. My name's Ed McGuire.
18 I've lived in Falmouth on Cape Cod for 34 years
19 and before that my parents started coming to the
20 Cape in 1940. And I think that the hearings today
21 have minimized the impact and the importance of
22 Nantucket Sound to the entire economy and to the
23 people who live on the Cape. I live about 20
24 minutes from the water and so the issue of how

1 this project would look from shore is completely
2 unimportant to me.

3 I'm a new boater, and I think that the
4 testimony of the Steamship Authority Captain about
5 the difficulty that the project would pose to
6 navigation in a very crowded area where there are
7 many, many boats, both commercial fishing and
8 recreation and Steamship Authority, creates a real
9 hazard. It's extremely difficult to navigate in
10 fog and haze to begin with. This is a 24 acre
11 (sic) project which has roughly 130 towers the
12 size of the Statue of Liberty, and this should be
13 studied an awful lot more before it goes forward.
14 If it turns out to be economically viable and it
15 turns out to be protective of the interests I just
16 mentioned, then perhaps it could go forward, but I
17 don't think that enough study has been done.

18 BRYAN SHEEHAN: My name is Bryan
19 Sheehan, a private citizen, speaking as a private
20 citizen from Southborough, Massachusetts, with no
21 affiliation with any organization or the Cape Wind
22 Project.

23 Massachusetts once again has an
24 opportunity to stand up and lead the country to a

1 better future. Prices for fossil fuels like oil
2 and natural gas continue to rise. America is more
3 dependent than ever on foreign sources for oil and
4 natural gas, which is a very uncomfortable
5 position to be in at this time of increased
6 international tension. Oil, coal and natural gas
7 provide roughly 80 percent of our country's needs
8 and they have severe negative impacts, such as the
9 greenhouse gas emissions that lead to global
10 climate change, mercury emissions that are
11 poisoning our water and fish, asthma attacks
12 growing at exorbitant rates, and increasing health
13 care costs to society.

14 Even if we could look past or instantly
15 overcome these terrible impacts, which we can't,
16 we would have another problem: these fossil fuels
17 are finite and they are being depleted at such a
18 rapid rate that we will be facing an energy supply
19 crisis of potentially unprecedented magnitude
20 sooner than we would like to have.

21 Massachusetts, our nation, and the world
22 needs another alternative in order to secure a
23 safe, healthy and sufficient energy future for us
24 and our children, and as mentioned, Massachusetts

1 has the opportunity to once again lead the
2 country. The Cape Wind Project represents a very
3 significant step forward in pursuit of renewable
4 sustainable energy. In addition to the direct
5 benefits of enough power to renewably supply
6 three-quarters of all the homes and businesses on
7 Cape Cod, it offers the indirect benefit of
8 providing other states and locales the example of
9 what a commitment to this excellent source of
10 renewable energy looks like and the benefits it
11 can provide.

12 A one-sentence summary of the Army Corps
13 of Engineers' environmental impact survey could be
14 stated as: "The fact that the potential negative
15 impacts of the project would be minimal and
16 temporary, while the potential positive impacts
17 would be significant and long lasting." This
18 report was comprehensive, covering all areas of
19 ocean geology, meaning the ocean bottom, the ocean
20 surface, water conditions, air conditions, sea
21 mammals, birds, and fish, and also terrestrial
22 effects, effects to the views, noise,
23 transportation, and navigation and many more, and
24 did conclude again that the potential negative

1 impacts are extremely minor and the potential
2 positive impacts are extremely positive.

3 There are only two potential negative
4 impacts that could legitimately be said to rise
5 above the level of minimal so they warrant a
6 closer look. The first is potential displacement
7 or some small amount of bird deaths because of the
8 turbines, but the study estimates an extremely
9 small occurrence of that and, even if it was
10 magnified by the order of 100, it would still be a
11 minute fraction of birds that are actually killed
12 by existing structures that we use every day
13 today, such as office buildings and automobiles.

14 Another, and possibly the only real
15 objection that has been raised by most people, is
16 obstruction of views, and to those people I would
17 say the following: first, we must admittedly
18 remain vigilant about preserving the Earth's
19 beautiful places, but we must also weigh the
20 alternatives and also look beyond our own
21 self-interests. We must not imbue the selected
22 site with an exaggerated sense of its purity.
23 While I am as interested as anyone in preserving
24 our great remaining wilderness places, we must

1 recognize the area of Nantucket Sound in question
2 is not a pristine wilderness as has been claimed,
3 but rather, a beautiful but already human-
4 impacted area in which often polluting commercial
5 and recreational boating as well as commercial
6 fishing and lobstering currently took place which
7 brings into question the argument against any
8 private gain being obtained from these waters.

9 I also would disagree strongly with
10 those who dislike the appearance of the wind
11 turbines. I'm sure anyone who has seen the
12 ugliness and devastation of an oil spill like the
13 one last week off Alaska's Aleutian Islands, or
14 the ugliness and pollution of oil derricks or the
15 act of blowing the top off of a mountain to get at
16 the coal and meeting that mountaintop in the
17 nearest stream, will agree that the wind turbines
18 are beautiful, not only by comparison, but in
19 their own right. Modern wind turbines have been
20 called the breeze made visible and have a
21 sculptural beauty not only in their physical form
22 but in what they stand for. They look like pieces
23 of beautiful modern sculpture turning quietly,
24 symbolizing a new responsible energy freedom that

1 we can be proud of, taking us to the future and at
2 the same time connecting us to our past when
3 people lived closer to the natural world. We
4 should obviously not fill the ocean and land with
5 them, but if they are made to step as lightly as
6 possible on our planet, the step forwards will far
7 outweigh the potential downsides.

8 It is clear that we will need new
9 sources of energy in the future, and the
10 installation of any type of energy production
11 facility has some impact, but the potential
12 negative impact of the Cape Wind Project are very
13 low, especially compared to the construction or
14 operation of traditional energy production
15 facilities. They can be characterized as minor,
16 benign, and temporary, while the downsides of
17 traditional fossil fuel facilities on land or sea
18 are massive, scarring, and permanent. If we do
19 not begin using facilities like Cape Wind, we will
20 need to build more of the latter somewhere. The
21 minor, benign, and temporary nature of potential
22 downsides of the Cape Wind Project combined with
23 its extraordinary positive potential upsides make
24 it a project that must go forward. Our state,

1 nation, and world are at a crossroads. At a time
2 in which something must be done to establish a
3 safe, healthy, renewable, secure, and independent
4 supply, the Cape Wind Project is an extremely
5 significant positive step forward on this path and
6 will not only provide safe, clean, renewable
7 energy to a large portion of our fellow citizens,
8 but will also provide an example to the rest of
9 the nation and may impact on a commitment to
10 create a better world.

11 Over 200 years ago, Massachusetts led
12 the way in establishing independence for this
13 country at a time when many weren't sure they were
14 ready for it yet or that they would be able to be
15 successful at it. Now, once again, Massachusetts
16 has the chance and the responsibility to lead this
17 country to a new type of independence,
18 independence from foreign oil and from potentially
19 devastating long-term impacts of reliance on
20 polluting and finite fossil fuels.

21 We must remain informed, involved, and
22 diligently aware of the Cape Wind Project to
23 ensure that it proceeds with the highest level of
24 care for the local environment and its

1 inhabitants, but we must move forward. I urge the
2 Army Corps of Engineers, our private citizens, and
3 public officials to support the approval,
4 installation, and operation of the Cape Wind
5 Project so that we can take this great step
6 forward towards a sustainable energy future.

7 ANNE LARSEN: Hi. My name is Anne
8 Larsen. I live at 126 Atlantic Avenue in Hull,
9 Massachusetts, and I want to speak in strong
10 support of the Cape Wind Project.

11 In Hull, we may not have as many
12 mansions per capita as Nantucket or as many
13 yachts, but we still think our views are precious
14 and valuable and unique, and as unique as those
15 that are in Nantucket Sound. From my house --
16 allow me to talk about two views I have, and the
17 first is from my house, and my house is right on
18 the water and I look across Massachusetts Bay and
19 it's a beautiful, beautiful view, and it makes my
20 life so much better to be living near the ocean.

21 But as I look across Massachusetts Bay,
22 I see the coal-burning plant in Salem, I see the
23 smokestacks, and I see the smoke rising up into
24 the air and spreading from those stacks over this

1 beautiful area with the blue sky and the ocean,
2 and that plant is continuously spewing particulate
3 into the atmosphere, polluting our environment,
4 and causing increased rates of asthma, shortening
5 the lives of our children and our elders. We have
6 got to stop making our energy in this dirty way.
7 It is not right for us to do it and we have it
8 within our power to stop.

9 The second view I have is one as I come
10 home from work from Boston by ferry, and as we
11 move towards Hull I see a beacon, it's a beacon of
12 light and hope from Hull Wind One. It's our first
13 turbine and it's the only turbine that is
14 currently on the coast of the eastern United
15 States, producing power in a non-polluting way,
16 and when I look at that windmill as I'm heading
17 towards Hull, I'm filled with pride, because my
18 community stepped up to the plate, took action and
19 did something, and it did it before anyone else
20 had the guts to do it. Anyone who wants to can
21 come to Hull and see that wind turbine, they can
22 stand right under it, it's sited right on land,
23 right next to our high school, it's right next to
24 the football field, and it doesn't pollute our

1 environment and it doesn't pollute our view. It
2 makes us a better community. And the majority of
3 people in Hull feel that, and we're coming up to
4 the third anniversary of its operation.

5 I'm filled with pride because Hull did
6 this, and we've done something to ensure one of
7 our most precious resources, and that is the lives
8 of our children and our grandchildren. The Army
9 Corps of Engineers report gives specific figures
10 to document the cost of continuing to depend on
11 polluting sources of energy, 53 million dollars a
12 year in health costs, but my concern is more
13 immediate and specific. I want the children I
14 love not to get asthma unnecessarily. I want the
15 husband I love not to have respiratory problems,
16 which he has, that threaten to shorten our time
17 together. These are my precious resources and I
18 want the Army Corps of Engineers and this country
19 to pay attention to those resources and to take
20 action now to begin to protect them rather than
21 somebody's views.

22 I want to say something else, and that
23 is that we are now in the midst of a war in Iraq
24 and the poor of this country are sending their

1 children over to die, to be mutilated, and to kill
2 others, and the reason we're there is to protect
3 our access to cheap oil to power our way of life.
4 That is a shame on our country, and I urge the
5 Army Corps of Engineers to take action and to
6 allow this project to move forward and to make our
7 country the kind of country that won't let that
8 happen.

9 Mitt Romney talks about the view and the
10 pristine area of Nantucket, and I ask what kind of
11 country are we if the rich are not even asked to
12 give up their scenic views while the poor are
13 giving up their children.

14 Thank you very much.

15 ROMEO DESMARIS: My name is Romeo
16 Desmaris. I'm a member of the Local 103 in
17 Boston, I'm an electrician. And I just wanted to
18 give my comment. I worked out of the Local 223 in
19 Brockton and I worked at that power plant at
20 Brayton Point in Somerset and I was on the night
21 shift, we were putting on the fourth smokestack,
22 it's the biggest one they have there, they've got
23 three about the same height, but we were working
24 on the biggest one, and at two o'clock at night a

1 loud noise went on, it was like a big horn going
2 off, and I said, what was that? And he says,
3 well, they're blowing out the smokestacks, and he
4 says, take a look out the window. And I looked
5 out the door and they had the soot going out all
6 up in the air and it was going over the town of
7 Fall River across the water and I live in -- two
8 towns away. Somerset and Swansea is always
9 affected also which way the wind blows at night.
10 And I said, how long does this go on? And he
11 said, every night, they do it at two o'clock so
12 people sleeping don't know what's going on. And I
13 says to me that's bad because when you get the
14 fourth one on line it just raises it up higher and
15 if it rains at night it's still going to come
16 down, you know, probably come down even further
17 depending on which way the wind's blowing.

18 To me, this new Cape Wind Project, the
19 people got to realize, if we lose power in the
20 house, everybody wants their TV on, their kids are
21 going crazy. We need electricity. Places are,
22 you know, building houses all over and the Cape is
23 getting bigger every year. We need more power; we
24 gotta get it somewhere. We gotta look at the new

1 generation. Nobody wants a nuclear plants. I've
2 worked in nuclear plants; they have leaks. You go
3 home, you grab your kids, you got nuclear waste on
4 you. If you grab the kids when you're coming in,
5 they get contaminated.

6 I refused to work in the Pilgrim Power
7 Plant because of that. And I said, the one down
8 to Brayton Point's got coal. I said, they wanted
9 us to go in the hole once to clean the porcelain.
10 They opened up the hatch and the soot come out and
11 they told us get in there and clean the stuff,
12 this won't harm you, you'll just get dirty. But
13 we had a company come in and test it and they said
14 there was over a million particles per whatever
15 they call it, and he said it would have been
16 enough to kill you within an hour. And he says,
17 they were telling you to work in that atmosphere?
18 I says, yeah, they said either do that or go home,
19 you're not getting paid. I said, we refused to do
20 it and we protested and they finally got a company
21 to test the air and the air quality was bad. And
22 he said, what do you think's going in the air at
23 night? And I said, we can see it going on now and
24 I says, I'm glad I was only there for about two

1 months working on that because I refused to even
2 go back there again to work there on any shift on
3 the new extension.

4 So, I just wanted people to know, the
5 best alternative, we've got to get electric
6 somewheres that's clean, the wind plant that
7 they're putting up, and I suggest that if people
8 look at it and it's the least of all evils, you
9 know. Sure, just the view, I'd rather look at
10 windmills six -- or four miles out in the water.
11 I go by the power plant at Brayton Point and talk
12 about and eyesore, and they've got a 50-foot high
13 pile of coal. Now, who wants to go driving by and
14 those -- when that soot goes off, the people that
15 live in the area, they have their clothes hanging
16 out in the summertime and it corrodes all the
17 clothes and they're bringing them in and they pay
18 them and they say, all right, keep your mouth
19 shut, you're all set. I says, what good is that?
20 Instead, you see the visible of that on clothes,
21 imagine what's happening to people who live in the
22 area if it's coming in through their windows at
23 nighttime or the air-conditioning and that stuff.

24 The people should realize this is the

1 best alternative. As far as I'm concerned they
2 should pass it and get started and show America
3 that we can do something, move forward with the
4 right technology that we have. All right. Thank
5 you.

6 RICHARD A. KRAUS: My name is Richard A.
7 Kraus. I'm a lifetime Cape Cod resident of 56
8 years, having been raised in Hyannisport and
9 Weymouth and now living in West Barnstable. I
10 have made my living for the past 30 years in the
11 shellfish/aquaculture business on Cape Cod.
12 Through my business I have both long-term and
13 firsthand knowledge of many of the bays and
14 harbors of Cape Cod. I also have firsthand
15 knowledge of Horseshoe Shoals through my days of
16 recreational fishing on the shore during the 1970s
17 and '80s during which time I made approximately 60
18 trips to the shoals.

19 Based on my knowledge and what I believe
20 are the proper policies a company should be
21 following, I would like to make the following
22 observations on the proposed wind farm.

23 I have never observed either sailboating
24 or commercial fishing activity on the shoals. Due

1 to the shallow and shifting nature of the shoals,
2 it is not a prime spawning ground for fish and is
3 not a good shellfish habitat. The shoal, to the
4 best of my knowledge, is primarily a habitat for
5 migratory fish such as bluefish and striped bass.
6 It would seem unlikely that any of the existing
7 resources of the shoals would in any significant
8 way be harmed by the wind farm.

9 Starting my shellfish/aquaculture
10 business, we went through many of the same
11 opposition themes as those faced by Cape Wind. We
12 also were confronted by heavy opposition to our
13 shellfish farms with claims that our proposed
14 business was going to depress shoreside property
15 values, damage the local tourism industry, and
16 cause environmental damage to the marine
17 environment. With the backing of the State of
18 Massachusetts, we eventually prevailed and as it
19 turned out none of the claims of harm came true.
20 Our business subsequently spawned an
21 environmentally friendly industry that now brings
22 in approximately \$10 million annually for the Cape
23 Cod economy and, most importantly, provides a
24 means by which local fishermen can earn sufficient

1 income to be able to afford to live in their very
2 own towns.

3 The shellfish aquaculture business in
4 Massachusetts is built to prosper in a relatively
5 clean, stable marine environment. The animals
6 that we raise have evolved over tens of thousands
7 of years to prosper in this environment.

8 Based on scientific evidence, the
9 overwhelming majority of the world's scientists
10 believe that unless we reduce our burning of
11 fossil fuels we will significantly change our
12 environment. These changes, sea level rise,
13 temperature rise, amongst others, will have a
14 profound effect on the coastal ecosystem over a
15 very short period of time. I and many others
16 depend on our near shore marine ecosystems for our
17 livelihoods. Given our current scientific
18 knowledge, we must encourage non-polluting
19 renewable energy sources whenever possible.

20 Personally, I feel strongly that it is
21 in our country's and Cape Cod's best interests to
22 allow Cape Wind to proceed with the wind farm on
23 Horseshoe Shoals. We need clean, non-polluting
24 energy sources; we need to reduce our dependence

1 on foreign countries. I strongly believe that
2 once the wind farm is built and people see that
3 the actual repercussions of the wind farm are
4 minimal, that it will serve to propagate offshore
5 wind power development throughout the East Coast.

6 I have read the Army Corps' Executive
7 Summary of the Draft EIS and have no significant
8 differences with its findings. The Cape Wind
9 Project will have a significant bearing on our
10 country's future and I sincerely hope that it
11 comes to fruition. I thank the Army Corps,
12 especially the First District, for continuing to
13 be a highly professional and objective agency to
14 the citizens of the United States. Thank you.

15 DUGAN HAYES: As a resident of Cape Cod,
16 I was completely shocked by the Wind Farm debate.
17 It frightens me to think there is actually genuine
18 opposition to such an environmentally responsible
19 proposition. So, we're supposed to consider, as
20 the Army Corps of Engineers asked us to, whether
21 it in the public interest. So, now, the continued
22 support of oil companies certainly isn't what I
23 call the public interest. Everyone knows that our
24 dependence on foreign oil has placed us in serious

1 political jeopardy, but we mustn't also forget
2 that corporate giants such as Exxon, Mobil and
3 Texaco, are some of the biggest violators of human
4 rights in the world today. It's easy to sit on
5 Cape Cod and complain about some wind turbines
6 several miles offshore while entire villages in
7 Nigeria and Indonesia are forcibly and often
8 violently displaced year round for the
9 construction of pipelines, but instead we could
10 just as easily embrace alternative energy that is
11 both environmentally and socially friendly.

12 To those who would ask Wind Farm
13 supporters not to use soldiers in Iraq as a
14 selling point, I would like to remind them that
15 our own corporations are responsible for killing
16 those in Third World countries whose only crimes
17 have been to inhabit oil-rich regions under
18 governments that are supported financially by the
19 companies that we will continue to support until
20 we diversify our energy sources.

21 But the people that surprise me the most
22 are those who object to the wind farm because of
23 its appearance. Not only will the sight of the
24 turbines be negligible, but we have adapted to the

1 site of power lines and utility poles throughout
2 our towns which are far more intrusive. The
3 sprawling estates that already decorate Nantucket
4 Sound are, in my opinion, a far more offensive
5 sight.

6 Furthermore, if we continue to deplete
7 our stores of energy without seeking an
8 alternative, we will soon be forced to forfeit
9 much larger natural resources by inflicting the
10 irreparable damage of drilling.

11 As a Cape Cod resident, I would be proud
12 to say that my home is progressive in terms of
13 alternative energy. I've heard many people say,
14 "I support wind energy but only wind energy done
15 right." It seems impossible to me to have any
16 objection to something as necessary as clean,
17 renewable energy, and I fail to see how a project
18 that will have virtually no negative environmental
19 impact is wrong. On the contrary, the significant
20 reduction in the emission of greenhouse gasses and
21 sulphides into our atmosphere and mercury into our
22 drinking water would be much more beneficial. It
23 may seem like a small step toward the elimination
24 of dependence of fossil fuels to construct the

1 wind farm, but it's a step in the right direction.
2 We have to start somewhere, and somewhere as
3 unobtrusive as Nantucket Sound sounds like a great
4 place to me.

5 MALCOLM BROWN: Hello. I'm Malcolm
6 Brown. I'm a resident of Hull, Massachusetts. I
7 live at 126 Atlantic Avenue in Hull.

8 I've been for a long time an advocate of
9 the increase in the capturing of wind power in our
10 Commonwealth. I was certainly very active in
11 getting the Hull Municipal Light Board, of which
12 I'm now a member. I'm not speaking for the Light
13 Board; I'm speaking for myself. I was one of the
14 first in getting our Light Board to move forward
15 and put in Hull Wind One, as we call it.

16 I'm also enthusiastic about our current
17 process that's currently going on to get Hull Wind
18 Two established at our landfill in the Town of
19 Hull, and further to permit a set of up to four
20 offshore wind turbines which would be about one or
21 two miles offshore in shallow water, so, they
22 would be a bit closer to our citizens onshore than
23 Cape Wind's turbines which I gather, at the
24 closest are three or four miles away, but a bit

1 more visible, as one of the speakers tonight said.
2 Our Hull Wind One is very, very visible, and our
3 Hull Wind Three, Four and Five will be very
4 visible.

5 I support the view that a little bit of
6 visibility is vastly to be preferred to the health
7 consequences and the other -- the geopolitical
8 damages that it does to us to be too dependent on
9 oil and on foreign oil in particular. So, I am
10 very strongly in support of the Cape Wind Project
11 being approved and going forward and being a
12 source of pride to the Commonwealth of
13 Massachusetts, the way we think in Hull, our
14 current wind projects are a source of pride to
15 Hull. Thank you very much.

16 ALAN CARRIER: My name is Alan Carrier.
17 I'm a Cape Cod property owner in Orleans,
18 Massachusetts, and my daughter, who's six years
19 old, Camille Gibbons, lives there, and I'm
20 concerned for her future and that's why I'm here
21 tonight. I feel that it's of utmost importance
22 that the wind farm be approved as submitted so
23 that my daughter's energy future will be secure in
24 the United States of America. I feel that we

1 should not be beholden to foreign powers and
2 fanatical regimes to obtain our energy, and that
3 the Cape Cod wind power -- wind farm project is of
4 utmost importance for our long-term energy
5 independence and national security.

6 I would like to urge the Army Corps to
7 approve this without further delay so the project
8 may continue forward and establish a motivator to
9 other investors to open wind farms throughout the
10 United States, offshore and onshore, to create
11 energy independence for Americans so that we can
12 have jobs at home and not wars overseas. I would
13 hate to see my daughter have to wear a uniform to
14 defend foreign regime's oil just so we have the
15 right to purchase it at \$250 a barrel.

16 I feel that the wind power is the future
17 and possible hydrogen energy from wind power is
18 also an option so we may even be able to switch
19 over our homes to electric heat if the cost were
20 to come down enough from enough wind power
21 production in the United States. This way we
22 could become fully independent of oil and move
23 forward. A very primitive energy source, oil, and
24 wind is a very futuristic energy source, and I

1 think that the people must be taken care of
2 forthwith and the national security interests of
3 the United States and our energy future and the
4 future of our children and grandchildren. Thank
5 you.

6 JOERAMA VALIANTI: What I would say if I
7 got up there was that, you know, first of all,
8 thank you to the Corps of Army -- U.S. Army Corps
9 of Engineers for such a thorough process, and
10 thank you to all the opponents for raising so many
11 issues that should be scrutinized and looked at,
12 and thank you to Cape Wind, thanks to the
13 proponents, of course, and thank you to Cape Wind
14 especially for sticking with this process. It's
15 been an arduous process for them, I know, it's
16 been three years already, probably be another
17 couple years before it goes on line, and I hope
18 and pray that it does go on line because we need
19 it. We're already 30 or 40 years behind in our
20 energy needs, and I think it's crucial that we get
21 this going.

22 I also welcome having a windmill in my
23 back yard. I would love to have a windmill. I
24 live in Watertown. I would love to see a windmill

1 on the Oakley Country Club, top of the hill. I
2 would love to have a windmill on Cape Cod, and in
3 the Fresh Pond Reservation where I run, I would
4 not mind at all. I would see it as a beautiful,
5 beautiful site as a testament to our doing
6 something about the environmental state that we're
7 in.

8 We will all reap the benefits of this,
9 and we all enjoy Cape Cod's view. We're all from
10 Cape Cod. We've all spent time at Cape Cod. I've
11 been going to Cape Cod since I was a little boy.
12 We've had family vacations on Cape Cod in Orleans,
13 and in Orleans Rock Harbor they have some things
14 that might not be looked at as real beautiful,
15 they have these dead trees in Rock Harbor that
16 stick up out of the ocean floor to guide boats so
17 they can know, because it's so shallow or
18 whatever, they need to go down a certain channel,
19 they have these dead trees. Goes out about a mile
20 or so. People might think, oh, dead trees, those
21 don't look too great, do they. We actually -- my
22 father and I and people -- we actually look at
23 them and think, wow, that's pretty good, pretty
24 good use of dead trees. We see it as a beautiful

1 thing.

2 And also it's one of the most beautiful
3 places to watch the sunset, Rock Harbor, with a
4 calypso band playing, as a lot of people down the
5 Cape know. I don't mind seeing these dead trees
6 stick out of the water because they're there for
7 the greater good, they're there for these boats to
8 come in and out of the harbor safely. So, I won't
9 mind seeing -- if I can even see them -- these
10 windmills, way, way, way out in the distance. I
11 probably won't see them most of the time. 4.7
12 miles from the Cape, nine miles from Martha's
13 Vineyard, three miles from Nantucket, they
14 probably won't be seen most of the time from
15 Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, maybe from the
16 Cape occasionally.

17 But, like a woman just said, it's not
18 our view, it's the vision. Do we have the vision
19 to go forward? This is something that should be
20 celebrated. Cape Wind should be thanked.

21 I also used to live in California and I
22 traveled to the hills of California where they
23 have windmills, and to me they were beautiful. I
24 loved seeing windmills in California, and it was,

1 again, a testament to what we can do for renewable
2 energy resources.

3 A friend of mine is a native of Curacao,
4 he just came back a little while ago. He said,
5 oh, they have windmills there right near the
6 airport. I said, oh, what do you think about
7 them? He said, actually, they were very nice,
8 they were beautiful, I thought they were great,
9 and they were so silent, they were going a lot
10 slower than I would have imagined. I thought -- I
11 didn't think they were an eyesore at all, I
12 thought they were pretty cool.

13 And we've already heard from the people
14 from -- that have gone to Denmark and the
15 gentleman who's from Denmark. Pretty cool.
16 They're pretty proud of it.

17 I think it's a matter of how we look at
18 it, how do we choose to look at this issue. It
19 reminds me of the cellular phones in the towers.
20 When we need cell phones, we have to put up towers
21 for those cell phones, and whenever you see
22 someone wanting to put up a new tower, you see
23 signs all over the neighborhood saying, "No cell
24 tower in my neighborhood, no cell tower in my

1 neighborhood." Well, I can guarantee you, 90
2 percent of those people us cell phones. Okay? 90
3 percent of those people who have signs saying "No
4 cell towers" have cell phones that they rely on
5 but they don't want cell towers in their back
6 yard. Okay? Prime example. These people don't
7 want windmills in their back yard. Well, I'm
8 sorry, they're going to go somewhere, we've got to
9 do something, please, fine, put them in my back
10 yard, they've got to go somewhere and they're
11 going to be.

12 And to the woman who had a relative that
13 died in Iraq that was very, very hurt, felt kicked
14 in the stomach, my heart goes out to her, and I
15 also say it is all connected, yes, Cape Wind using
16 the Iraq war as a way to kind of persuade people,
17 I'm sorry, it's a fair analogy, it's a fair
18 connection to draw. We are all connected. Our
19 administration's lack of vision, the lack of
20 energy policy on this had led us down the wrong
21 path, okay? To some very bad decisions on our
22 administration's part that has to do with oil and
23 foreign reliance on oil and getting us into Iraq,
24 and I'm sorry, but it is connected, it's all

1 connected.

2 We're also already 30 or 40 years behind
3 in this energy thing, and it reminds me of a quote
4 that I just saw at the Tree Warden's office,
5 Conservation Commission, Watertown, Massachusetts.
6 The quote said, "The best time to plant a tree is
7 20 years ago. The next second best time to plant
8 a tree is today." Okay? So, the best time to
9 start thinking about renewable energy resources
10 and actually doing something about it was 30 or 40
11 years ago, and had not John F. Kennedy and Robert
12 Kennedy been assassinated, we would have had a
13 much different world to live in right now, but
14 unfortunately, God rest them, they were taken from
15 us. That set us back, that set our environment
16 back 30, 40 years, and I'm sorry, Ted Kennedy
17 might not agree, but you're wrong, Ted Kennedy, on
18 this issue. I agree with most everything you
19 stand for, but on this issue you are dead wrong,
20 I'm sorry. You are wrong on this issue.

21 And so, anyways, the best time -- the
22 best time for our renewable energy policy was 30,
23 40 years ago; the next best time, the second best
24 time for us to do something for renewable energy

1 is today, so, we cannot delay any longer, let's
2 get going, let's get off our ass, this is bigger
3 than all of us, we have to think about the greater
4 good, we have to think about the Earth as a sacred
5 place to live. Yes, think beyond our narrow
6 self-interest and look beyond to the greater good,
7 please. Thank you.

8 HENRY WOOD: I am Henry Wood. I'm
9 speaking for myself here. I'm a resident of
10 Boston. I strongly support the Cape Wind Project
11 and commend the Corps of Engineers for their
12 exhaustive EIS.

13 I think almost certainly I have the
14 oldest offshore wind farm in the country. It's
15 only one windmill on a tiny island off the
16 entrance to Narragansett Bay, but it has provided
17 all the electricity for our house for the last 35
18 years and we are planning to get an electric boat
19 to get to shore. It is about a hundred feet high
20 from the ocean level there, which is a much higher
21 angle of visibility than any of the Cape Wind
22 Projects. We have had boats going by there for
23 the full 35 years; no one has ever complained
24 about the appearance of our windmill.

1 On a different subject, several huge
2 ships come by loaded to the gunnels with coal.
3 They go up the bay to Brayton Point, which takes
4 three million tons of coal a year to satisfy
5 itself. The Brayton Point we've heard a bit about
6 here already, but let me give you the figures that
7 the Harvard School of Public Health came up on a
8 survey they did on the impact of the emissions
9 from just this plant. They are -- they estimate
10 that there will be premature death of 106 people
11 each year. There will be emergency calls because
12 of the asthma or other things, eleven hundred and
13 forty of those. No, I'm sorry. That's eleven
14 hundred and forty going to the emergency
15 department of hospitals in order to assuage their
16 problems.

17 There will also be asthma. We've heard
18 a lot about that, but there will be asthma attacks
19 of some magnitude 28,900 people. There will also
20 be upper respiratory incidents of 152,000 a year.
21 I compare this to my possible one seagull that's
22 killed a year from my offshore plant. Thank you.

23 MICHAEL CHARNEY: My name is Dr. Michael
24 Charney. I'm following up on comments that I

1 began during the session. My general point is is
2 that the DEIS as written does not take advantage
3 of the fact that it should be incorporating
4 climate benefits specifically within virtually
5 every environmental issue area, and there are some
6 very easy and specific ways to do this given that
7 the contribution by Cape Wind altering each of
8 these major categories in Section 5 is minimal or
9 zero, whereas every comparable alternative power
10 source, whether it's nuclear or fossil fuel or
11 waste incineration would have adverse impact in
12 some parts of the environment, many of which are
13 included in the current assessment.

14 I also wish to state that I think that
15 future DEIS studies or environmental impact
16 studies should all subject all future power
17 sources to similar scrutiny regarding their
18 climate impacts and their specific implications in
19 each of the category areas. And as an example, or
20 as examples, I'd like to go through a number of
21 them.

22 First, it is acknowledged that there are
23 significant SOX NOX particulate, CO2, mercury,
24 heavy metal and particulate I mentioned, outlets

1 from power plants which will be forgone with Cape
2 Wind, and and each of these has its implications
3 that also need to be indicated as forgone or
4 non-occurring harms, harms that will not occur,
5 and, therefore, as a clean power source you can
6 then describe specifically how various aspects of
7 their current report would not be impacted,
8 whereas a natural gas, coal, oil, nuclear or
9 continued use of any such existing facilities
10 would continue to disturb many of these same
11 category areas.

12 The water depth will change
13 dramatically, for example, not just one to three
14 feet, which is predicted for the next century, but
15 it is also quite likely that either the Greenland
16 ice sheet or the Western Antarctic ice sheet will
17 melt and/or fall into the sea. It should be noted
18 that there already have been major breakoffs in
19 Antarctica and that the Arctic ice cover is thin
20 more than 40 percent and is destined to be
21 eliminated perhaps by the end of the century.

22 Greenland is developing similar pooling
23 of water in its surface and crevices and water
24 runoff, similar to the kinds of antecedent events

1 which then will follow by the breakoff of those
2 major chunks of the shelf in Antarctica over the
3 last several years. So, and if either of those
4 the Greenland ice sheet or the West Arctic shelf
5 were to break off and go into the ocean, that's
6 the equivalent of six meter, six meter water sea
7 level rise, and that should be indicated. Cape
8 Wind will not precipitate that and any other
9 fossil -- any fossil-fuel power plant will
10 contribute to that.

11 Waves, the greenhouse effect is
12 increasing energy in the meteorologic system of
13 the planet and so waves are going to increase with
14 wind velocity and other intensity of storms.
15 Water quality will be impacted adversely by
16 climate change on the Cape and other places with
17 rising sea level, you're going to lose clean
18 aquifer, and so, water quality, which is not
19 addressed I think appropriately, for drinking
20 purposes, is not being addressed appropriately in
21 the EIS and that it should be emphasized that Cape
22 Wind would not adversely impact water quality
23 through sea level rise and salinization of the
24 aquifer.

1 Water currents are going to change in
2 unspecified ways due to continued sea level --
3 excuse me -- global temperature increase and, in
4 fact, was well known and feared would be a
5 disruption of the thermal haline circulation which
6 is well described in the IPPC reports and can be
7 easily incorporated here should the Gulf Stream
8 shut down. We are, of course, going to see major
9 climactic impact on all our ecosystems and our
10 society, and this may not happen in the first
11 hundred, but it well could happen in the next
12 several hundred years, and I think that we must
13 include that fear and that likelihood as science
14 is now seeing that and there are some very scary
15 signs happening, and this was the basis of the
16 Pentagon study worst case with the shutdown of the
17 thermal haline circulation conveyor belt.

18 pH is changing in the oceans, and that's
19 also changing phytoplankton density which is at
20 the root of the food chain in the oceans, and
21 fossil fuel plants, as you state, emit SOX and NOX
22 and carbon dioxide which are, in fact, acidifying
23 the top layers now of the ocean and eventually
24 will acidify the rest of it over the next 2000

1 years, and that could well kill all phytoplankton
2 which could lead to the further collapse of the
3 sea food chain.

4 Sediment, of course, will be stirred up
5 by the more violent storms that are being
6 predicted. Hurricanes, while perhaps not more
7 frequent, are predicted to become much larger and
8 more intense than before with global climate
9 change as we rev up the energy system of the
10 planet. This is documented, and you can rest
11 assured that that will cause greater storm surges
12 that will exceed your current estimate of hundred
13 year floods and hundred year storm surges by many
14 factors, and that you're going to see massive
15 pollution events as human installations along the
16 coast are damaged by these major storms, should we
17 have, for example, another hurricane '38 which
18 we're long overdue for and which with climate
19 change we can expect, at least if not here, then
20 further up and down the New England coast.

21 Bioaccumulation, of course, is important
22 with fossil fuel and nuclear sources, and those
23 have already been moving into in other areas, but
24 you don't emphasize that birds, cats, dogs,

1 cattle, plants are afflicted also by ozone, SOX,
2 NOX, and that Cape Wind will not produce such
3 impacts.

4 Again, these are negative findings that
5 are benefits, positive or good impacts of Cape
6 Wind and they are not receiving attention in
7 detail in specific places or in your executive
8 summary.

9 And in an aside here, you mention that
10 4,500 years ago when the climates stabilized, but
11 you didn't go on to say that in the last hundred
12 years, or fifty years in particular, humanity is
13 destabilizing the planet due to our reliance on
14 fossil fuel, and I think a forward-looking
15 perspective would include that.

16 Our shoreline, of course, is going to be
17 impacted; I've already alluded to that. The
18 marshlands and the wetlands along the coast, both
19 fresh water and salt water, are going to be wiped
20 out by sea level rise predictably. Oil spills
21 have been addressed by other organizations. You
22 haven't mentioned polar bears, and they are part
23 of our extended planet, but they are really our
24 charismatic metaphor symbolizing the 30 percent of

1 known flora -- of known -- of biodiversity that is
2 destined to be destroyed as a result of global
3 climate change according to a recent British
4 study.

5 Emergency Management Planning, I don't
6 see anything, maybe I missed it, in the report
7 about how Cape Wind would not escalate the risk of
8 a major disaster such as these hurricanes or ice
9 storms or Nor'easters, that it may be revved by
10 the vagaries and uncertainties in the energizing
11 of the global atmosphere due to temperature rise.

12 I think you have to indicate that there
13 are going to be expenses in having to meet climate
14 change, whether it's going to be defending --
15 having water barriers or dikes and so forth, what
16 we're going to do about marshes up and down the
17 New England coast, not to mention Logan Airport
18 and other low-lying parts of Boston. You haven't,
19 and I think you should, include a map of the major
20 areas of inundation to be predicted over the next
21 fifty, a hundred, and three, four, five hundred
22 years, should there be, and as there is likely to
23 be, particularly with the defeat of Cape Wind by
24 powerful interests, leading to major loss

1 environmentally of the Cape.

2 And, of course, war and its
3 environmental impacts are not being cited as yet,
4 except for human casualty, and I think a general
5 statement as to windmills not being party --
6 they're not likely to become -- they're not likely
7 to be exploded and they're not likely to be
8 sources of terrorism. This has been mentioned by
9 other comments.

10 I'd like to make one last point, which
11 has to do with the visual impact. You have
12 indicated and by length devoted to visual impacts
13 in your -- in the DEIS, how significant that was
14 in what you take to be the mandate for evaluating
15 environmental impacts, and I think certainly
16 climate change deserves several times length of
17 that physically within the document itself to help
18 the public understand what the major tradeoffs are
19 that we are facing.

20 Lastly, although children have appeared
21 to testify, and I am a child, an adult
22 psychiatrist, and also to add the fact that I've
23 been involved in researching OSHA back in the late
24 1960s in Washington leading to the drafting of the

1 health bill of rights for workers and to the
2 passage of OSHA, and I in the early '80s
3 co-founded Tobacco Product Liability Project as a
4 public health intervention, and I certainly think
5 it's appropriate that I should mention that
6 children and future generations whose health and
7 welfare and experience on the planet are at risk,
8 the children, if they were permitted to see Cape
9 Wind, they would be delighted to look at these
10 wonderful turbines spinning, and you can be sure
11 that every child and every grandchild is going to
12 come and take a look at these windmills, Ted
13 Kennedy notwithstanding, the Egans
14 notwithstanding, and Save Our Sound
15 notwithstanding, that the public and the children
16 of the future will delight, as children always do,
17 in such things, and these are far nicer. I know
18 very few children who would be excited to see a
19 power plant belching or nuclear plant demanding
20 their evacuation.

21 So, in closure, I just want to thank you
22 for this opportunity and for setting up the time
23 for direct comment afterwards.

24 One last thing, I found it very

1 difficult to read the report on the website. The
2 sections could not -- I could not, not with my XP
3 and my browser, copy and paste so I could actually
4 study it more easily, and it would seem to me that
5 you should have had an alternative place on the
6 site where sections could be downloaded and it
7 would be in Word Doc or something like that so it
8 could be much more easily printed and examined. I
9 may have, of course, missed things. I did a
10 cursory survey of 207 or so pages in Section 5,
11 but those are generally the things that I
12 observed.

13 Oh, I didn't mention -- I'm sorry. I
14 must add, exotics, I don't know where you indicate
15 that temperature changes are going to result in an
16 overriding introduction of exotics, both fins and,
17 you know, of all parts of the ecosystem, and that
18 could be included as not happening with Cape Wind
19 due to any temperature rise that it would cause.
20 Red tides have not been specifically mentioned
21 that I saw, which would be a product of fossil
22 fuel plants but not a product of Cape Wind, red
23 tides being a result of temperature increases and
24 they break up when the air is colder, when the

1 water is colder, and by nitrification, the excess
2 nitrogen, I believe, coming from both the power
3 plants and fertilizer and fish kills and so forth.

4 You also do not mention, and I think you
5 should mention as Dr. Shimian did, mountaintop
6 removal, the fact that ANWR, the National Wildlife
7 Reserve, LNG sites and their explosion risks, none
8 of these things, pipeline ruptures and spills, the
9 explosion of refineries and so forth, none of this
10 gets cited as avoided risks with Cape Wind, and
11 this is certainly something to be the case, nor do
12 we see the calculation that was alluded to by an
13 earlier speaker of deaths due to pneumoconiosis,
14 black lung disease, VOC exposures by people who
15 operate and work with fuel, with fossil fuels, and
16 pipelines and other kinds of servicing.

17 I think the spill in Hyannis which
18 resulted in the cardiac death of one unfortunate
19 individual, while you could claim it was just
20 excitement or something, you could also say it was
21 also yet to be determined whether he was
22 overwhelmed by fumes and made anxious by that
23 which contributed to a fatal cardiac outcome.

24 So, thank you very much and good luck,

1 and I believe that covers all that I wish to
2 contribute. Thank you very much.

3 JAMES WILLIAMSON: Call me a Yachtsman.
4 I say that because partly it echoes the wonderful
5 beginning of the well known book by Herman
6 Melville, "Call me Ishmael." Of course, we know
7 or anybody who's familiar with Melville knows that
8 he spent time in Nantucket and wrote about
9 Nantucket and been a Nantucketer in his wonderful
10 "Moby Dick."

11 I say call me a Yachtsman because it
12 disturbs me that, I guess the public relations
13 firm or firms that have been hired by I gather one
14 side of this, I guess both sides are probably
15 doing it, but the Cape Wind side has, it seems to
16 me, probably been determined that it's to their
17 advantage to characterize anybody who expresses a
18 concern about this project is some sort of
19 super-wealth yachtsman, and so, I'm trying to
20 dispel that notion. I don't think you have to own
21 a yacht, although it might be fun to sail in one,
22 to have concerns about the -- just the simple
23 environmental and visual aesthetic, as it's
24 sometimes been referred to, impact of this

1 project. I'd just like to talk about that a
2 little bit.

3 By the way, I'd just like to introduce
4 myself a little in terms of this, to put it in
5 some context. I, many years ago knew the people
6 who founded Boston Wind. I have for many years,
7 as many people tonight who may have concerns about
8 this project, been very committed to renewable
9 energy, to alternative energy, long before it
10 became fashionable. A friend of mine started
11 Boston Wind many years ago but this had not yet
12 been deemed a profitable environment at that time.

13 I first discovered Nantucket when I
14 started -- I went there for the first time in the
15 mid-90s and I traveled there by -- I take the
16 Steamship Authority ferry, I don't travel by
17 yacht. And actually a friend of mine is an
18 engineer on the Steamship Authority ferry between
19 Hyannis and Nantucket. My aunt and uncle live in
20 Falmouth. So, since in about 1995 I've become
21 more familiar with this area from my own direct
22 experience, and I think it is a beautiful area. I
23 think it's a misnomer to argue about -- to use the
24 term "pristine" and argue about what that means.

1 I don't think it -- probably no place in the world
2 is pristine, but places do have an environmental
3 significance and an environmental meaning and
4 beauty that's very important, that should be
5 important to anybody who calls him or herself an
6 environmentalist, and should be important in an
7 environmental review of a project and its impacts,
8 and in an environmental impact statement.

9 When I first had the -- so, I wanted to
10 try to find out about this project and I -- the
11 first opportunity I had to begin to explore some
12 of the -- the nature of the proposal was at a
13 toxics camp, toxics campaign, they have -- there's
14 an entity that has an annual conference in Boston
15 called the Toxics Campaign, and I went to their
16 conference and they had groups that had been
17 invited to tables, maybe they paid some small fee,
18 I don't know. And I noticed a table at this
19 conference from Cape Wind Associates,
20 Incorporated, and I was very interested in this
21 project, having just fairly recently learned about
22 it, being very curious about what the nature of
23 this could be.

24 And I went over to the table, and the

1 first thing I was interested in finding out was
2 what it was going to look like, and I think
3 probably the first thing that many people think
4 about is what is it going to look like. And
5 there's nothing wrong with that, and I want to
6 emphasize that. There's nothing wrong with
7 worrying about what this thing is going to look
8 like. People who have expressed concern about
9 that, there has been an attempt to characterize
10 them as silly people. I want to emphasize that's
11 not the case. And it's not rich people; it's a
12 whole variety of people who have a very healthy,
13 normal concern for what this thing is going to
14 look like, because that is part of our
15 environment.

16 And I asked. I looked at the table, and
17 I looked to see if there was anything that might
18 address that and I didn't see anything, and I
19 asked the person behind the table if there was
20 anything that showed what this project built would
21 look like, and he knew right away what I was
22 talking about and he reached under the table and
23 pulled out something that they had prepared, and
24 right there I thought, well, I was -- my

1 skepticism increased because I felt that they
2 weren't -- they were being disingenuous, they were
3 withholding this information and only offering it
4 when someone asked about it, and I found that both
5 a little disturbing but also telling, because it
6 suggested to me that they were manipulating the
7 process, and in the course of presenting their
8 information to the public.

9 My second experience was, I have done a
10 lot of research on global warming. I know Michael
11 McEllroy, I know the leading atmospheric
12 scientists in the country, in the world, probably,
13 some of them are professors at Harvard University,
14 some of them are professors right here at MIT
15 where this testimony is being taken. And I have
16 made it as a lay person, I guess, I made it my
17 business to try to learn as much as I could about
18 global warming, about climate change, about ozone
19 depletion from people like Michael McEllroy and
20 others, and I, other than serious full-time
21 scientists, I would defer to nobody in terms of my
22 interest and commitment to addressing these
23 issues.

24 I went to a panel at the Museum of

1 Natural History on this issue. It was a fund
2 raiser for the Museum of Natural History at
3 Harvard. And the first thing I noticed in the
4 program that they were handing out was that Cape
5 Wind Associates, Incorporated, were the number one
6 sponsor of this evening. They had given \$5,000 to
7 sponsor this. And you could say, well, that's
8 good, they're sponsoring an event about something
9 good. But my sense of it was that Cape Wind had
10 been throwing around an awful lot of money to buy
11 influence among people in the environmental
12 community and in global -- in the community of
13 people concerned about global warming in a way
14 that I think is cause for concern, because I think
15 people should evaluate this on the basis of the
16 merits or the demerits and not in the basis of
17 whether somebody has handed them \$5,000. So, that
18 was the second little flag or warning sign to me,
19 but I continued to try to find out more about the
20 nature of the project.

21 I then went to a discussion at the
22 Harvard Business School that one of the top
23 people, not Jim Gordon but one of his partners,
24 was doing a presentation on the Cape Wind,

1 Incorporated, proposal, and a lot of it was over
2 my head because I'm kind of trained financially,
3 but it was interesting that some of the
4 information was -- it's my understanding that some
5 of the information is not being disclosed to the
6 public. That's a concern. This is on public --
7 in public waters. It's going to have a tremendous
8 impact on public areas. And yet to date, as far
9 as I'm aware, there is information about their
10 business plan and about the investors that is not
11 being disclosed to the public, and I think we have
12 the right to know what is going on with this kind
13 of proposal. So, I came away continuing to feel
14 that I wasn't getting the kind of information that
15 I had hoped for.

16 The next experience I had was the
17 Harvest Food Co-Op here in Cambridge where I live
18 had for a while a project called One Minute
19 Activist and you could just pick up a letter, the
20 group might propose a letter be sent on a
21 particular issue concern, environmental concerns,
22 what it was entirely about and you could just sign
23 the letter and then put it in the other box and
24 they would send it in for you. And I encountered

1 one that was urging Governor Romney to expedite
2 the review process, claiming that if you didn't
3 expedite it you were somehow slowing it down, and
4 it didn't make any sense to me. I think there's
5 an argument to be made for a careful, thoughtful
6 review, and I didn't see any reason why it should
7 be expedited and I got a little suspicious and I
8 called the person at the Harvard Student Club to
9 ask him about the group that had sponsored it and
10 who had brought forward this particular One Minute
11 Activist letter, and he explained to me -- I said,
12 do you know whether this group received any money
13 from Cape Wind, and it turns out that they had
14 received a contribution, it seemed like a small,
15 relatively modest contribution, but to me -- and
16 that was undisclosed, there was no disclosure of
17 this in the One Minute Activist thing. And again,
18 I came away feeling like the proponents of this
19 project were buying influence in the nominally
20 environmentalist-oriented community in ways that I
21 felt were manipulating the process, trying to ram
22 this thing through, rather than persuading people
23 on the basis of the merits of the proposal.

24 And the final experience I had was I

1 went to a debate here at MIT between Jim Gordon,
2 who I guess is the CEO of -- the leading person in
3 terms of this -- putting forward this proposal for
4 Cape Wind, Incorporated, it was a debate between
5 Jim Gordon and the paid lobbyist for, I guess, I
6 don't remember the name, but the Alliance to
7 Protect Nantucket Sound, I guess. The two of them
8 debated the issue here at MIT just a few -- not
9 far from here, and at the end of the evening I
10 went up to ask -- I had asked a question that
11 hadn't really been answered by Jim Gordon, I
12 didn't feel, and I wanted to pursue it, I thought.
13 And as I approached him, he interrupted me in
14 mid-sentence in a very aggressive way and I felt
15 like he's sort of bullying me, he said, "Do you
16 own a car?" And I said, "No, I don't own a car."
17 And then, of course, he went on to something else,
18 because he thought, I guess, that if I
19 acknowledged owning a car that he was necessarily
20 going to win some sort of argument about a hundred
21 and thirty wind turbines in Nantucket Sound.

22 Well, of course, he owned a car, because
23 he had come to the, it turned out, to that evening
24 in a car, and I just feel like there's been a

1 tremendous amount of hypocrisy on the part of the
2 proponents in characterizing those people who have
3 concerns about this as wealthy, yacht owners,
4 NIMBYs, or people who aren't sensitive to the
5 environment. I think there are probably just as
6 many people on both sides who are generally
7 concerned and have been working hard for a long
8 time to try to address the important concerns
9 about the environment that, some of which are
10 contested in the context of this particular
11 proposal.

12 So, I want to say that my concern is
13 that there is a beautiful area, there aren't many
14 beautiful areas left. I don't claim that it's
15 pristine, but there are not many beautiful areas
16 left in our world, there are not many beautiful
17 areas left in New England. I know; I've lived
18 here for a long time. The beautiful areas that
19 exist that are left that are important to us ought
20 to be treated carefully before we roll over for a
21 private for-profit corporation that is trying to
22 ram something through in a diminished --
23 relatively diminished regulatory process that has
24 not yet been fully developed to match the

1 circumstances in which this particular proposal is
2 being put forward. I think we have to resist
3 being bullied and being -- allowing this to be
4 rammed through.

5 There are concerns about it; there are
6 things that are -- arguments to be made for it.
7 But I personally believe the central issue, and a
8 very legitimate one, is what is it going to look
9 like, what is it going to feel like, how are we
10 and people who live there and frequent Nantucket,
11 Martha's Vineyard and the Cape and the waters in
12 and around that area, how are we all going to feel
13 when we see 130 giant wind turbines that may be
14 112 feet tall.

15 I'm being asked to wrap it up. It was
16 my understanding that you could give unlimited --
17 that there was not a time limit.

18 (Pause for tape change.)

19 JAMES WILLIAMSON: I've been informed
20 the stenographer who's taking this testimony is
21 getting a little concerned about how late it is,
22 and I had thought that there wasn't a limit on
23 this testimony, so, I thought that it was okay to
24 make extensive remarks in this context. I want to

1 be sensitive to the needs of the person, the
2 stenographer, and acknowledge that she'd like to
3 get out of here. I hope that I haven't been
4 unfair. I mean, I'm doing this at the end of a
5 long night. Have I gone on longer than most other
6 people?

7 THE REPORTER: Well, I'm concerned that
8 -- They're starting to start to wrap up in there
9 and there's still someone else --

10 JAMES WILLIAMSON: I think -- I
11 certainly don't -- I hope that I haven't rambled
12 on too much. I thought this was an appropriate
13 opportunity to amplify the remarks that I may not
14 be able to get to make in public testimony. I
15 thought it was important to cover the territory,
16 to stress, to buttress my concern in the ways that
17 I did, and I hope that those who are listening
18 will be taking these concerns into consideration
19 and mindful that these circumstances are not
20 necessarily the most conducive -- it's now ten
21 after eleven, and you've probably just heard the
22 little exchange, the somewhat tense exchange over
23 how long this testimony is, and with that, I
24 appreciate everybody who's been involved and their

1 service in accepting and taking testimony and the
2 people who have been here tonight. Thank you.

3 RILEY NEUGEBAUER: Hi. My name is Riley
4 Neugebauer. I'm here representing EnviroCitizen,
5 a non-profit that turns out one of the largest
6 student environmental list-serves in the country
7 with 11,500 subscribers, and we are in favor of
8 the Cape Wind Project.

9 The opposition takes issue with the
10 placement of the wind farm and how it will change
11 the appearance of the horizon of the Cape. It's
12 understandable that property owners don't want to
13 alter their view but the issue must be addressed
14 in the larger context. Without renewable energy
15 plants, the coast of Cape Cod will be changed
16 because of climate change, caused by pollution
17 from dirty power plants, and that's on top of the
18 negative impacts that climate change will bring to
19 both ecology, tourism, and industry in the area.
20 Additionally, another consequence of climate
21 change will be rising sea levels which would
22 damage the landscape significantly.

23 One of the most important issues that we
24 make sure students are aware of when working with

1 them on any clean energy campaign including Cape
2 Wind is environmental justice. A study by
3 Northeastern University professors shows that the
4 communities with the lowest income have on average
5 seven times as many pounds of chemical emissions
6 from polluting facilities per square mile. In
7 addition, communities consisting primarily of
8 people of color have five times as many pounds of
9 chemical emissions from polluting facilities per
10 square mile. I do not think that anyone ever
11 asked them about how they felt about the view of
12 visual landscape associated with the power plant
13 coming to their community.

14 Too often, the opposition to the Cape
15 Wind project comes from white wealthy people.
16 This group of people want renewable energy but
17 only when it is somewhere else. And now there's
18 an opportunity to build a pollution-free facility,
19 a facility that most living with a power plant in
20 their back yard now would love to see in their
21 neighborhood and people are rejecting it for
22 reasons that seem narrowly focused and a lack of
23 concern for public welfare and health overall.

24 As I look around the room and at this

1 public hearing, there are very few people of color
2 here. Maybe we should think about that and think
3 about who is receiving most of the ill effects
4 from our energy decisions up to this point.

5 I'd like to see the DEIS include more
6 information on how this wind farm will improve
7 public health and how it can contribute to
8 environmental justice in Massachusetts. It
9 undoubtedly will lessen the number of asthma
10 attacks and respiratory problems in the state and
11 improve school attendance for kids who miss due to
12 these ailments.

13 Here is a chance to have something
14 offshore that will not hurt public health but in
15 fact better it for residents on the Cape and
16 overall for everyone because it will displace 90
17 million gallons of oil and a million tons of CO2.
18 We need to choose to have clean energy and start
19 the shift to renewable now.

20 Massachusetts has a chance to be the
21 first state to have a large offshore project that
22 provides significant amounts of renewable energy
23 and to start counteracting the polluting
24 facilities that are detrimental to public health,

1 ecology, and environmental justice.

2 (Whereupon, the hearing was concluded.)

WRITTEN STATEMENTS

Statement at public hearing held on
December 16, 2004 at MIT (Room 10-25) by the U.S.
Army Corps of Engineers and the Massachusetts
Environmental Policy Act Office on a proposal by
Cape Wind Associates to build 130 wind turbines in
Nantucket Sound.

Dr. Jonathan Haughton
Department of Economics, Suffolk University,
Boston, MA

Economic Costs Exceed Economic Benefits for the
Cape Wind Project

Thank you. I wish to focus my remarks
on just one point that poses -- or should pose --
an insurmountable obstacle to the wind farm
project. Presidential Executive Order 12866 of
September 30, 1993 states that "each agency shall
... propose or adopt a regulation only upon a
reasoned determination that the benefits of the
intended regulation justify its costs." The Draft

1 EIS itself notes (p.2-2) that "the benefits which
2 reasonably may be expected to accrue from the
3 proposal must be balanced against its reasonably
4 foreseeable detriments."

5 Although comments on costs and benefits
6 are to be found scattered throughout the Draft
7 EIS, the Army Corps does not, however directly
8 address the bottom-line question: "Are the social
9 benefits of the project greater than the costs?"
10 More importantly, it turns out that when one does,
11 in fact, address this question, the answer turns
12 out to be, "No": The benefits do not, in fact,
13 measure up to the costs.

14 That they do not is made clear in a
15 report submitted to the Army Corps on May 14 of
16 this year by the Beacon Hill Institute at Suffolk
17 University. As the principal author of this
18 report, I can state that, on the basis of the
19 available facts, the wind farm project fails a
20 cost-benefit test of the kind envisioned by the
21 Presidential Executive Order. My interest in
22 cost-Benefit analysis is long-standing: I have
23 taught the subject at Harvard University, Suffolk
24 University and elsewhere since 1987.

1 In our analysis, we estimate the
2 economic costs of the project to be 9.06 cents per
3 kWh of electricity produced, very close to the
4 figure of 9.00 cents reported in the Draft EIS
5 (p.3-307). This is expensive for factory-gate
6 electricity -- on my most recent bill from N-Star
7 I paid 6.32 cents for the generation costs of the
8 electricity I used.

9 But wind power has important virtues
10 too. We estimate the economic benefits generated
11 by Cape Wind to be 7.06 cents/kWh. This breaks
12 down into

- 13 - savings in fuel of 4.95 cents/kWh. This
- 14 figure takes into account the likelihood of
- 15 periods of high energy prices in the future.
- 16 - savings in capital and operating costs of
- 17 0.98 cents/kWh. This figure is low because
- 18 backup generating capacity must still be
- 19 available to offset most of the wind farm's
- 20 capacity, for times when the wind stops
- 21 blowing (or blows too hard).
- 22 - health savings due to reduced emissions,
- 23 worth 1.02 cents/kWh. the Draft EIS
- 24 overstates these benefits tenfold because it

1 assumes, incorrectly, that electricity from
2 Cape Wind would offset only the dirtiest
3 power stations in New England; and that those
4 power stations would not become cleaner over
5 time.

6 - greater energy independence, which we value
7 at 0.10 cents/kWh. In this context, note that
8 even when complete, the project would provide
9 less than 1% of the electricity in New
10 England.

11 The bottom line is that the economic
12 costs exceed the economic benefits by 1.99
13 cents/kWh, or by \$209 million in present value
14 terms. This is a large margin. One is left with
15 the clear and powerful conclusion that the
16 benefits of the intended regulation -- which would
17 allow Cape Wind to build the wind farm -- do not
18 justify its costs. The balance could change in
19 the future, but at this point in time, this
20 particular project is not a good one.

21 The key result -- that economic costs
22 exceed the economic benefits is robust. It stands
23 even if one ignores any aesthetic effects or makes
24 the most pessimistic assumptions concerning the

1 future price of oil; and it does not even consider
2 the effects of the project on tourism -- which the
3 Draft EIS believes, without evidence, would on
4 balance be positive and which we, based on survey
5 data, expect to be negative.

6 One puzzle remains: why would a private
7 firm undertake an economically unattractive
8 project? The answer is subsidies, in the form of
9 - accelerated depreciation allowances;
10 - a possible Federal production tax credit;
11 and the sale of Massachusetts "green
12 credits."

13 Together, we can expect these to bring
14 Cape wind 4.04 cents/kWh cost of production.
15 While some amount of subsidy to wind power is
16 appropriate, we find that subsidies on such a
17 scale are excessive and go beyond what serves the
18 public good.

19 /Table attached to submission/
20

21 * * * * *

22
23 Oceans Public Trust Initiative

24 My name is Cindy Lowry, and I am the

1 Director of the Oceans Public Trust Initiative, a
2 project of the Earth Island Institute. Our
3 mission is to ensure that the public trust in
4 coastal and ocean resources is fully protected.

5 Here, the Corps had turned section 10 of
6 the Rivers and Harbors Act into an all-purpose
7 tool for allowing private developers to take
8 control of public trust resources. The Corps has
9 opened up a gaping loophole in the laws intended
10 to manage our oceans by allowing private parties
11 to exploit the oceans for its exclusive use and
12 profit.

13 While it is certainly true that we, as a
14 nation, are not doing nearly enough to combat
15 climate change, we are also failing to do enough
16 to protect our coastal resources. Offshore wind
17 energy could have a role in decreasing the
18 nation's harmful emissions, but not until we
19 develop a national program for this purpose. The
20 Cape Wind project will not even make an
21 appreciable dent in global warming, but it will
22 devastate Nantucket Sound and sacrifice the public
23 trust under an inadequate environmental review.
24 At the same time, it will set a terrible

1 precedent.

2 At the heart of this problem is the
3 basic question: Can a developer build a project
4 in public trust waters with nothing more than a
5 section 10 permit? For well over one year, we
6 have attempted to get the federal government to
7 answer this question. We have never received a
8 direct response.

9 The Congressional Research Service
10 recently stated: "It appears that no federal
11 agency, including the Army Corps of Engineers,
12 which permits structures only for navigability
13 purposes, can authorize the occupation and use of
14 OCS lands for wind or other renewable energy
15 purposes [C]onstruction on the OCS without
16 first obtaining these rights would remain
17 unlawful."

18 I would like to ask you:

19 Does the Corps agree with that
20 statement?

21 The continued failure of the federal
22 government to answer this question, while at the
23 same time pushing the Cape Wind application
24 through an inadequate review process is

1 inexcusable.

2 In our opinion, a section 10 permit
3 alone is meaningless for this project. The Corps
4 should reject this permit application. Without
5 federal legislation; without a means of
6 transferring property rights; and without an
7 adequate process (the U.S. Commission on Ocean
8 Policy and the Congressional Research Service,
9 among others, agree); this project cannot possible
10 be deemed to be in the public interest, and should
11 not be allowed to go forward.

12
13 * * * * *

14
15 Tom Gelsthorpe
16 Cataumet, MA 02534

17
18 I've lived on the Cape for 42 years,
19 have sailed among the Cape and Islands all that
20 time, and I favor the wind farm. Opponents fear
21 change and a threat to tradition, but they seem to
22 forget that it was commercial wind power that
23 first put Cape Cod on the map -- starting with
24 discoverer Bartholomew Gosnold and the Mayflower

1 settlers arriving in their windjammers.

2 The tradition continued with immigrants
3 arriving in sailing vessels for another two
4 centuries and with whaling ships that made
5 Nantucket famous and incidentally started the "oil
6 industry," later replaced by petroleum on which we
7 are now so precariously dependent.

8 Many of the Cape's early historic homes
9 still treasured by today's residents were built
10 with fortunes amassed by merchants plying the
11 Seven Seas in wind-driven ships. The masts of
12 tall ships were not disdained by residents then or
13 now. Early waterfront homes still cherished today
14 often include widow's walks specially designed for
15 spotting sails on the horizon carrying loved ones
16 safely home. Nowadays tall ship regattas draw
17 thousands of viewers thrilling to the innovation
18 and daring of the ancient mariners who built them
19 and discovered the world with them. I attended a
20 tall ship parade in Boston in 1992 that was
21 watched by over a million spectators. Where was
22 the outcry against the 'ugliness' of wind power on
23 that day? Does it only have value as a nostalgia
24 item, but not as a practical possibility?

1 Arguments against the wind generators
2 consist mainly in disliking the way they're going
3 to look. It seems childish to imagine that a
4 productive, innovative civilization can be
5 invisible. It has never been invisible. The only
6 major, renewable means of generating electricity
7 to date has required the damming of virtually all
8 of our major rivers. That renewable technology
9 involves tradeoffs. By most measurements dams are
10 more environmentally disruptive than windmills --
11 but many dams and the reservoirs they impound are
12 considered picturesque and multi-purpose and have
13 become tourist attractions in themselves. The mid
14 20th century journalist Margaret Bourke-White
15 built her career around photographing dams,
16 skyscrapers and other industrial achievements.
17 What has changed so much that we consider the
18 industrial ingenuity automatically "ugly" --
19 especially when it can help to free us from other
20 industrial dependencies that are even more
21 troubling?

22 Nantucket Sound is not untouched by
23 industrial activity. Thousands of power boats ply
24 its waters daily, from ferries, freighters and

1 commercial fishermen to pleasure boats. Nantucket
2 Island's airport is second busiest in the state,
3 with nearly a quarter million passengers yearly.
4 Neither is the Cape untouched bu industrial
5 equipment. The first thing sailors see
6 approaching the Sound side are the water towers
7 visible miles before the shore can be seen,
8 Before the beach is visible, thousands of
9 waterfront homes can be seen lining the shore.
10 Each is packed with appliances dependent on
11 reliable electricity.

12 To claim Cape Wind is a private interest
13 unfairly subsidized is a canard. This
14 Commonwealth subsidizes education, health care and
15 many other activities both public and private
16 because of direct and indirect public benefits.
17 Waterfront homes are private property deriving
18 great value from views of this public resource.
19 Every Cape harbor and river is packed summer long
20 with boats. One of them is mine. Are these not
21 "industrial products" that change the view?

22 You have to cross the world's widest sea
23 level canal to get to Cape Cod -- Built expressly
24 to facilitate private economic activity; barges

1 that move oil up the East Coast, numerous
2 freighters, cruise ships and tens of thousands of
3 pleasure boats. The three huge bridges that cross
4 the Canal are widely admired. The while canal
5 complex with its water and service roads is
6 heavily used recreationally and has become a
7 tourist attraction in itself. It's late in the
8 game to pretend the Cape is truly pristine. yet
9 isn't it a better place for being thoughtfully
10 civilized?

11 The visibility of the towers should not
12 be exaggerated. The nearest one to shore is over
13 four miles away in a place where summer visibly
14 often stays under four miles for long periods. I
15 believe that many people will find the wind
16 generators graceful. The rest will get used to
17 them, just as we got used to the canal, buildings,
18 roads and the power lines that serve them.

19 Rather than fearing change or reviling
20 the ingenious profiles of wind generators, perhaps
21 we can think of them as our "tall ships of the
22 21st Century."

23 Foremost among practical reasons for the
24 wind farm is the need to generate electricity in a

1 safe and sustainable way. Our need for petroleum
2 will not cease, but anything we can do to reduce
3 that need increases our security. Repeated wars
4 to protect oil supplies are creating new windows
5 every day at home and elsewhere. reliable
6 electricity is not a mere convenience, either;
7 home refrigeration, for example, is a huge public
8 health benefit, by enabling safe food preservation
9 year round. Electricities benefits are so
10 important and manifold that we tend to take them
11 for granted.

12 Even staunch opponents have not offered
13 to junk their washing machines, TVs, refrigerators
14 or computers to "conserve" electricity. Nearby
15 Fall River has rejected a natural gas terminal but
16 we're going to need more of that, too, as time
17 goes by, like it or not. Environmentally-minded
18 citizens need to move beyond the luxury of being
19 against almost everything. I'm more worried that
20 Cape Cod become a laughingstock of NIMBYism than
21 an industrial blight.

22 Unless you've sailed local waters in the
23 off-season when motorboats are absent, as I have,
24 you don't know what "pristine waters" are. Half a

1 dozen motorboats roil the waters more than a
2 hundred windmills will. Yet no sailor I know
3 proposes banning motorboats. It's one of the
4 tradeoffs we learn to live with. I believe that
5 in this case, there's wind enough for all of us.

6 Let's try to be receptive to the
7 benefits the wind farm can offer. With a little
8 less fear and doubt and a little more thought, the
9 towers might seem beautiful.

10
11 * * * * *

12
13 December 16, 2004

14
15 TO: DEIS Hearing

16 From: Scott Bearse

17
18 Questions submitted regarding the Draft
19 Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind
20 project.

- 21 1. Will the combination of electrical
22 turbine generators and underwater high
23 voltage transmission lines interfere
24 with shipboard navigation systems?

- 1 Could the towers be both navigational
2 hazards and interfere with navigation at
3 the same time?
- 4 2. Will the generators cause interference
5 with VHF communications between ships or
6 between ships and shore facilities?
7 Could this be dangerous to ships
8 avoiding collisions or ships in
9 distress?
- 10 3. Have the current studies in the Draft
11 Environmental Impact Study considered
12 the nodal effects including maxima,
13 minima, and resonant effects of an array
14 of electro-magnetic sources and also
15 noise sources operating at the same
16 cyclical rates in close proximity to
17 each other? The normal attenuation of
18 electrical and acoustical noise does not
19 apply in situations with multiple point
20 sources.
- 21 4. Will the generators (EMI sources) and
22 towers (grounded antennae) affect the
23 electrical grounding of navigational
24 instruments of ships in the vicinity of

- 1 the wind farm?
- 2 5. Will the towers attract a much
- 3 larger percentage of lightning
- 4 strikes in the vicinity of the
- 5 wind farm?
- 6 6. Will a permanent source of
- 7 underwater noise permanently
- 8 drive off fish populations
- 9 versus transient the transient
- 10 effect of a ship?
- 11 7. Could adjacent noises sources at
- 12 "almost" the same frequency hetrodyne to
- 13 cause a beat frequency with significant
- 14 noise peaks at multiples of the levels
- 15 indicated in the draft document?
- 16 8. How will the Wind Farm affect
- 17 sedimentation patterns in Nantucket
- 18 Sound given its complex rhythm of
- 19 current patterns? Could these changes
- 20 affect current ship channels and
- 21 navigation of the Sound?
- 22 9. Would the large amount of transformer
- 23 oil be vulnerable to sabotage in a
- 24 terrorist act against our environment?

1 What would the environmental effect be
2 and the cost to clean it up?

3
4 * * * * *

5
6 My name is John McAlpin and I'm grateful
7 for the opportunity to lend my voice to the
8 discussion of the Cape Wind Project. While I am a
9 teacher at Belmont Hill School, these comments
10 reflect my views alone. It was my good fortune to
11 attend a conference last week at NYU sponsored by
12 former President Clinton. The conference was a
13 forum to discuss new energy policy for the United
14 States -- Policy that takes into consideration not
15 only our energy future but also issues of national
16 security, international development, social
17 justice and global climate change. While the
18 challenges ahead for us as a nation on each of
19 these fronts is daunting, the interrelationships
20 between these issues is clear. Simply put, any
21 solutions for one problem must be compatible with
22 solutions for the others. Considering the fate of
23 the Cape Wind project proposal, in the context of
24 those discussions, I see an important opportunity

1 before us.

2 As a nation, we are at a crossroads and
3 the resolution I imagine for this project could
4 serve as a catalyst for fundamental change across
5 the country. New England has been the birthplace
6 of a number of revolutions and the thoughtful
7 resolution of this controversy might prove to be
8 the next "shot heard around the world." What will
9 be required however is a sacrifice of a kind not
10 often practiced by the citizenry of this country.

11 In this debate, Cape Wind Associates has
12 at times been cast in the role of profiteer --
13 just another corporation in business to make money
14 for its investors. Dissenting viewpoints from
15 those who object to this project have also been
16 criticized -- cited as another case of Not In My
17 Back Yard -- thier critics say -- the
18 self-interest of a few again put ahead of the
19 environment and perhaps, a greater good.

20 I want to help reframe the debate and
21 suggest that Cape Wind Associates might better be
22 thought of as pioneers not profiteers.

23 I want to help reframe the debate and
24 suggest the citizens who object to this project

1 consider a new position one that would
2 cast them in the role of patriots.

3 This is one of those times when
4 individuals need to reflect and "to ask not what
5 your country can do for you, but what you can do
6 for your country."

7 Consider what a change in your position
8 against this project could mean for the future of
9 renewable energy projects across this country?
10 Consider the power of your example if you decided
11 to put the common good ahead of self-interest?
12 Consider how your sacrifice might inspire others
13 in places where the winds blow to see their own
14 cooperation as an act of patriotism? Consider the
15 message you could send to utilities, state
16 governments, the present federal administration,
17 and the world if this group of people banded
18 together to recapture the spirit of citizenship
19 because while it might cost them something, thier
20 sacrifice was the right thing to do?

21 One thing I know for certain. Your
22 sacrifice would make you heroes in my classroom!
23 I would be able to talk about a group of people
24 who recognized that a personal sacrifice on their

1 part could make this planet's environment just a
2 little bit cleaner. That their sacrifice made us,
3 as a nation, a little less reliant upon foreign
4 sources of energy and therefore a bit more secure
5 and energy independent. A people who's sacrifice
6 brought jobs home to the United States and moved
7 us forward in an area of science and technology
8 where we have been lagging behind other nations
9 that have chosen renewable energy as a priority
10 for their future and economic well-being. I would
11 talk about a people who's sacrifice here and now
12 send a message to the rest of the country and the
13 world that we have a vision for our future that is
14 environmentally sane and socially just and one
15 that did not require us to send off more of our
16 sons or daughters to war in a far away country.

17 A great many people in my classroom and
18 around the United States and the world are
19 counting on the adults in their lives to make wise
20 and prudent decisions ... yes, and sometimes even
21 sacrifices. I only wish I was in a position to
22 make a similar sacrifice.

23 I believe that future generations would
24 point to your example as the type of citizenship

1 that really changed the climate of America ... not
2 only the environmental climate, but the social,
3 business, moral, and political climate, one that
4 valued life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
5 of future generations as much as it did for its
6 own generation.

7 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

8
9 * * * * *

10
11 Dr. Michael Kryzanek, Professor of
12 Political Science, Bridgewater State College

13
14 Remarks delivered to the U.S. Army Corps
15 of Engineers hearing on the Nantucket Sound Wind
16 Farm, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
17 December 16, 2004.

18 These remarks are adapted from a
19 newspaper column written by Dr. Kryzanek for the
20 Patriot Ledger on November 27, 2004.

21 There has been a lot of huffing and
22 puffing in Massachusetts over the proposed
23 Nantucket Sound wind farm. Not since the early
24 days of the Big Dig debate has the public

1 expressed such an interest in a major project that
2 will impact the lives and the environment of our
3 state.

4 It is not as if wind power is new to
5 Massachusetts since Hull erected a 150 foot tall
6 turbine, which generates enough energy to tend to
7 the needs of 250 homes in that town. But one
8 turbine in Hull is certainly different than 130
9 turbines out in one of America's pristine and
10 beautiful playgrounds.

11 The proponents of wind power tout their
12 project as creating jobs and providing for most of
13 the energy needs of the Cape and Islands. At
14 first glance, the project can be viewed as an
15 alternative to our growing oil dependency, the
16 finite nature of fossil fuels and the disturbing
17 reports on global warming.

18 But saying all this, the question is, do
19 we in Massachusetts quickly latch on to an
20 alternative source of energy and plunk it down
21 right in the middle of our watery icon?

22 It would seem that the common sense
23 response to all the corporate and political wind
24 that has been expended so far over this issue is

1 first to make a concerted effort to push for
2 conservation measures household by household.

3 The answers to avoiding energy
4 dependence and cutting down on carbon dioxide
5 emissions are already in place -- solar panels,
6 smaller cars, public transportation, the clean-up
7 of "dirty factories", low-cost efficiency changes
8 in homes and dare I say driving 55 again.

9 We really haven't begun a statewide
10 conversation on energy conservation. We need to
11 talk seriously about incentives to preserve energy
12 and disincentives for those who waste energy. We
13 need to recognize that when faced with energy
14 concerns and shortages in the future and the
15 immediate response should be belt-tightening not a
16 fascination with a new gadget.

17 Now is the time for aggressive political
18 leadership on this crucial issue of energy
19 conservation. Senator Kennedy and Governor Romney
20 must join forces not just to save Nantucket Sound
21 from the invasion of the propellers, but to push
22 for comprehensive conservation measures now. All
23 of us in Massachusetts should follow a common
24 sense approach to energy conservation and leave

1 Nantucket Sound pristine and beautiful.

2
3 * * * * *

4
5 Comments for Hearing on Cape Winds Project at MIT,
6 December 16, 2004.

7 My name is Rex du Pont; I live in
8 Weston, MA and we have a house on Cape Cod that is
9 probably one of the closest houses on the Cape to
10 the proposed project.

11 By way of background, I was the Chief
12 Policy Analyst for Electric Utility Policy for the
13 Federal Energy Agency during the Project
14 Independence Policy for the Federal Energy Agency
15 during the Project Independence period of 1976/77.
16 Perhaps, of more relevance to my comments tonight,
17 I have most recently been involved with the design
18 and testing of experimental aircraft, and have had
19 some experience with the hazards of using and
20 testing new machinery.

21 One of the comments by a peer reviewer
22 of this study was "The worst possible
23 environmental outcome would be a failed and
24 derelict project, with the owners in bankruptcy

1 court. This would leave an unattended wind farm
2 exposed to the elements for an extended period of
3 time, with no clear legal path to alternatively
4 refurbish the project, salvage the remains, or
5 decommission the project. This scenario has
6 recently been played out in the late 1980's in
7 California."

8 As I understand the proposal, Cape Winds
9 announced in 2003, more than a year after they
10 filed for permits, that they intended to use a new
11 GE wind turbine with a capacity of 3.6 megawatts.
12 I believe that since then, GE may have actually
13 built and installed something under ten of these
14 units. The largest project that I have been able
15 to trace was on the Arklow Bank off Ireland that
16 used 7 units that have been in service for less
17 than one year.

18 This project plans to install 130 such
19 units all at once. I would like to know what the
20 installation and service history has been so far
21 on the units that have been delivered. What is
22 the overall reliability? What have been the
23 teething problems at the Arklow site?

24 I understand that the unit weighs 290

1 tons. It incorporates components like large gear
2 boxes that need lubrication, and transformers that
3 usually use some kind of oil bath for cooling.
4 What levels of potentially toxic materials are
5 used in these units and what is the experience
6 with leaks of any kind? What weight of what
7 chemicals are in each and what part of this is
8 expected to leak over time?

9 What guarantees does Cape Wind offer as
10 to their financial and technical ability and
11 willingness to weather all the teething problems
12 of a project with new, relatively untested
13 hardware on such a large scale? Or alternatively,
14 are they willing to lease these units from GE
15 under an agreement that GE would assume the
16 responsibility for the installation and
17 maintenance of the units for a period of, say,
18 five years from startup and guarantee the
19 technical completion of the project?

20 The idea of wind power is attractive,
21 and there have been many good experiences with it
22 around the world. There have been failures as
23 well. There are also many unknowns in a project
24 of this size and complexity. This plan worries

1 me, because it is taking a high-risk approach by
2 going full scale all at once, rather than testing
3 four or five unity on site for a period to see
4 just what problems may develop before deciding on
5 full implementation.

6
7 Rex du Pont

8
9 * * * * *

10
11 My name is Simon Bunyard, and I am here
12 to express my strong support for the Cape Wind
13 Project.

14 I have been following the lengthy debate
15 in the press about the project for more than a
16 year now, and I have read summaries of the Army
17 Corps' very comprehensive and painstakingly
18 objective environmental impact study. My
19 conclusions are these:

20 1) The project will cause far less
21 environmental impact than alternative fossil fuel
22 generating capacity: oil spills, air pollution,
23 greenhouse gas production, etc.

24 2) The project will not be an eyesore.

1 To the contrary, I find windmills very elegant and
2 graceful, much like sail boats;

3 3) The existence of windmills off the
4 shore of Cape Cod will not prevent me and my
5 family from enjoying vacations in the area which I
6 do frequently. In fact I think it will be a
7 tourism attraction.

8 4) The political opposition to this
9 project is based on a selfish NIMBY attitude that
10 is not considering the greater and very important
11 public benefit. The opposition from
12 self-interested politicians is nothing short of a
13 flagrant conflict of interest.

14 5) The project will lessen our
15 dependence on foreign oil and reduce the
16 extraordinary cost of defending that supply line
17 (the war in Iraq?); and

18 6) The project will slow down the
19 depletion of fossil fuel which is in limited
20 supply (I strongly suspect that the wind will be
21 around far longer than fossil fuel).

22 I urge the Army Corps, and those
23 politicians with a role in the permitting of this
24 project, to do all you can to accelerate the

1 necessary approvals and to eliminate the
2 roadblocks that have been thrown in the front of
3 it by a vociferous, but wrong-headed, opposition.
4 To not approve it will throw a terrible cloud over
5 future wind energy projects in this country and
6 discourage private investment from ever tackling
7 on like it again. Is that really the message you
8 want to send to the country? By denying the
9 project, in one fell swoop you will have set wind
10 energy production in this country back a decade,
11 at a time when it is critical to our future. Or,
12 by supporting this project, you can be looked back
13 on by future generations as paving the way our
14 energy solvency. Our children's future is in your
15 hands.

16 I think we all owe a great deal of
17 gratitude to Cape Wind and, particularly, its
18 visionary and very committed founder, Jim Gordon,
19 for pressing on with this project. Your
20 perseverance is remarkable. My hat is off to you.
21 I hope it will have been worth your while. Thank
22 you for sticking with it.

23
24 * * * * *

Comments on Cape Wind Energy Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
December 16, 2004

Submitted to: U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers

Submitted by: John H. Manning
Lydia B. Graves II
68 Cotting Street
Medford, MA 02155

We are lifelong Massachusetts residents.
We have enjoyed the treasures of the Cape, the
National Seashore, the Islands, and their waters
all of our lives. We own beachfront property on
Cliff Road, Nantucket that overlooks Nantucket
Sound and the proposed wind farm. The stewardship
of this property has passed down through
generations of our family, and through great
effort most of it remains undeveloped. Like many
others, we have a deeply personal stake in the
future of Nantucket sound and the land surrounding
it.

In general, we support the proposed wind

1 farm and the conclusions and mitigation
2 recommendations of the Draft Environmental Impact
3 Statement. When the project was first proposed
4 several years ago, and for quite some time after
5 that, we were neutral and skeptical. However,
6 everything that we have been able to learn
7 indicates that the project:

- 8 - is technically and economically
- 9 feasible;
- 10 - is pathbreaking, but certainly not
- 11 unprecedented;
- 12 - will provide significant energy and
- 13 pollution reduction benefits; and
- 14 - will help diversify our energy
- 15 portfolio and reduce fossil fuel
- 16 dependence, thereby increasing our
- 17 security.

18 On the other side of the coin, we have
19 seen no technical or science-based case that there
20 are likely to be significant negative effects.
21 The negative case boils down to the aesthetic
22 effects of the project on this visual, cultural
23 and recreational resource. It seems to us that
24 project opponents have dominated the public

1 discussion in this regard. This is why we have
2 chosen to comment.

3 First, the aesthetics are distinctly
4 subjective. There is value and beauty in an
5 uninterrupted horizon. But we also find interest
6 and beauty in modern wind turbines. We have seen
7 several wind farms in open farming areas of the
8 upper Midwest. We have seen many small to
9 mid-sized wind farms throughout Cornwall in
10 England, generally in very close proximity to
11 human activity. Count us among those willing to
12 see them offshore from our front porch in exchange
13 for their benefits.

14 Second, Nantucket Sound and its
15 bordering lands are a treasure, but not the
16 pristine resource that many portray. This is not
17 the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It is a
18 resource that has been and is intensively used for
19 a variety of purposes. These uses change over
20 time. It is crisscrossed by hundreds of aircraft,
21 power boats, oil tankers and other traffic daily.
22 It is bordered by roads, towns, marinas,
23 chemically manicured lawns and radio towers. It
24 is fished to the point of peril. The wind farm is

1 another use that is arguably more benign and
2 beneficial than others that are widely accepted.

3 Third, Some of the specific aesthetic
4 criticisms we have seen are at best a stretch.
5 for example, the draft EIS includes a Visual
6 Impact Assessment by an architectural historian.
7 This recommended a finding of adverse effects for
8 the Nantucket Historic District. We are well
9 acquainted with this District. While the finding
10 may be accurate at some level, the wind farm is
11 far down the ladder of adverse effects on this
12 historic resource. A broken horizon a dozen miles
13 away does not begin to compare with the commuter
14 jets overhead, and the immense marina, both
15 bringing people to dine in luxury and shop at
16 expensive boutiques. Our history is not and
17 should not be static.

18 Fourth, the Draft EIS notes that there
19 are no adverse environmental justice impacts. We
20 would go further to say that the wind farm should
21 have a strongly positive environmental justice
22 effect as an example of the affluent sharing the
23 presence of a power generation facility.

24 In sum, we believe it is time for us as

1 citizens to put up or shut up about cleaning the
2 environment, developing renewables, and improving
3 our security. These goals will simply not be
4 realized if we do not act responsibly. The wind
5 farm's trade-offs are small in comparison.
6 Subject to continued care and scrutiny, we should
7 move forward with this project.

8 Thank you for the opportunity to submit
9 these comments.

10
11 * * * * *

12
13 Tim Burke
14 20 Pine Tree Lane
15 Edgartown, MA 02539
16

17 I do not support the Nantucket Sound
18 Wind Farm.

19 Projects like this will only allow our
20 country to claim of saving a tiny amount of energy
21 --- An estimated 10 cents per household per month.

22 All this while we continue to create
23 pollution driving our SUVs and mini vans.

24 The technology is available to harness

1 natural energy. Solar panels when first developed
2 came with a tax deduction for home owners who
3 installed them.

4 Currently California residents, who
5 choose to use these panels, can sell back to power
6 companies excess energy, claimed by thier panels.

7 Tax credits are currently available for
8 the self employed who drive a 3 thousand truck
9 SUV. This would be a good time to provide a
10 similar deduction for the HYBRID CAR.

11 Let's not lose sight that the Nantucket
12 Sound is in the hands of the State of Mass and the
13 American people. Doesn't this wind farm violate
14 the State's prior legislative attempts to protect
15 Nantucket Sound.

16 I'm for reducing dependency on foreign
17 oil. But not to a private developer taking 24 sq.
18 miles of Government land for free to build a WIND
19 FARM with tax subsidies.

20 A developer who has never built a wind
21 plant before. While in line, Matt Palmer of the
22 Wind Farm ** stated the union picketers are
23 outside, the last union built project, the Big Dig
24 -- will we have that in the Sound.

1 Money and Tax breaks talk and this WIND
2 FARM SHOULD WALK.

3
4 * * * * *

5
6 Ken Samoylenko
7 256 Thoreau Street
8 Concord, MA 01742-2427

9
10 December 16, 2004

11
12 My name is Ken Samoylenko. I am a
13 mechanical engineer and a resident of Concord,
14 Massachusetts, and I am a member of Clean Power
15 Now supporting the wind project on Nantucket
16 Sound.

17 I would like to thank the Army Corps for
18 this opportunity to comment on your comprehensive
19 draft EIS.

20 You have appropriately documented the
21 fact that the project could displace equivalent
22 energy from fossil plants that would otherwise
23 annually emit a million tons of carbon dioxide (a
24 major contributor to global warming).

1 However I would like to suggest that you
2 put this somewhat nebulous number in context to
3 show the benefit to the public interest.

4 For example, if two of the largest
5 fossil fueled power plants in Massachusetts,
6 Brayton Point and the Canal Plant, which together
7 emit approximately 14 million tons of CO2 a year,
8 were to reduce their combined electrical
9 generation by the amount of the new wind farm
10 generation, the reduction of the 1 million tons of
11 CO2 will be 7%. This is enough for these two
12 large power plants, in conjunction with the wind
13 farm, to meet the Kyoto protocol reduction by
14 2010.

15 No other single project, energy related
16 or otherwise, can make such a substantial
17 contribution to reducing greenhouse gasses from
18 Southeastern Massachusetts. It is our obligation
19 to future generations to do so.

20 I would respectfully like to ask that
21 the Army Corps incorporate in the Final EIS a
22 discussion of relative impact on fossil power
23 plant CO2 reductions which are definitely in the
24 public interest.

1 Respectfully submitted,

2 /s/

3 Ken Samoylenko

5 * * * * *

7 Piers Sanders

8 4 Seeleys Close

9 Beaconsfield, Bucks, U.K.

11 Cons outweigh pros for the project.

12 - The savings per Kwh is less than the
13 gov't subsidy.

14 - Gov't subsidies can be used far more
15 efficiently for renewable energy.

16 - Any benefits that are produced will be
17 small amounts for many, but the costs
18 incurred (reduction in property value,
19 etc.) will be high for an unlucky few.

20 - There must be back-up for when there
21 is no wind.

22 - There must still be the same number of
23 conventional power stations.

24 - There are many areas in the U.S. with

1 better wind and these are inland (in the
2 midwest), hence cheaper to develop.

3 - Allowing it sets a precedent for
4 developers to take offshore areas with
5 little restriction.

6
7 * * * * *

8
9 I wish to comment of the Cape Wind
10 proposed wind farm, NAE-2004-3381.

11 I support the proposed project.

12 I believe this project is a great
13 opportunity for the U.S. to start to get off
14 foreign oil.

15 Compared to other potential
16 power-generating methods currently in use, wind
17 energy is far preferable. For example, nuclear
18 power, coal, oil or natural gas have far more
19 serious negative environmental and health impacts
20 than your report shows the wind turbines would
21 have.

22 Aesthetics is a small price to pay for
23 reducing U.S. reliance on nuclear, oil, gas and
24 coal power.

1 Thank you,
2 Ann MacAdam
3 18 Lexington St.
4 Canton, MA 02021
5

6 * * * * *

7
8 Dr. Matthew M. Staffier
9 Professor of Environmental Studies
10 Endicott College
11 Beverly, Massachusetts
12

13 I would like to take this opportunity as a
14 scientist, parent and Commonwealth resident to
15 express my support for the Cape Wind project. I
16 ask all involved to see beyond the rhetoric of
17 nuisances and to consider the larger issues of
18 increasing energy demand, the health issues
19 associated with our default energy source of coal
20 and also the legitimate concerns that many have
21 regarding global climate change. In both a local
22 and global context I earnestly believe that the
23 Cape Wind project is in the best interest of our
24 state, our nation and our future.

1 Sincerely

2 /s/

3 Dr. Matthew M. Staffier

5 * * * * *

7 Francis J. Gallagher, Jr.

8 P.O. Box 66

9 555 Washington Street

10 Duxbury, MA 02331

12 I strongly support the Cape Wind project
13 in Nantucket Sound. It is time for this country
14 to get started on renewable energy projects.
15 There have been too many obstructionist delays.

16 For maybe thirty years, there had been a
17 private windmill, metal and probably 50 feet high,
18 just three houses away from us in Duxbury. It was
19 dismantled due to age just a few months ago. Its
20 presence was not even noticed by us any more than
21 the nearby houses and trees. In fact, I did not
22 notice it had been taken down until it had been
23 down for months.

24 The claimed fears of opponents of the

1 project that the Nantucket Sound view will be
2 seriously adversely affected are overblown. After
3 the windmills are there for a while, no one will
4 even notice them. It is my understanding that the
5 windmills will appear to be no larger than a
6 thumbnail held at arms length for most people who
7 can see them from the shore. They certainly will
8 be less intrusive than the water towers we see in
9 many of your communities.

10 Tourism may be enhanced. People may
11 want to view the windmills as a sightseeing event,
12 and others from around the world with an interest
13 in renewable energy may come to see themselves
14 what such a project will look like.

15 Don't let the elitists defeat or delay
16 this project.

17
18 * * * * *

19
20 Alan Field
21 27 Edward Drive
22 Winchester, MA 01890
23

24 I believe strongly both in preserving

1 natural beauty (such as the Nantucket Sound) and
2 in the urgency of developing renewable sources of
3 energy (such as wind power).

4 Wind turbines that produce "clean" power
5 are unaesthetic to some, but ultimately they can
6 be removed and are thus reversible.

7 The global warming, climate change and
8 pollution that results from activities in the U.S.
9 is an urgent problem indeed causing irreversible
10 damage and must be reduced dramatically by
11 measures including the development of renewable
12 energy sources. Clearly one must choose the
13 option that is beneficial and reversible over one
14 that is damaging and irreversible.

15 If the American people and American
16 government were aggressively addressing these
17 issues with measures such as phasing out vehicles
18 with poor fuel efficiency and agreeing to
19 worldwide environmental goals, then we might be
20 able to maintain our scenic vistas.

21 Sadly, our society has chosen SUVs over
22 vistas, and as a direct result, we urgently need
23 as many wind projects as possible to compensate.
24

1 Thus, I support placing wind turbines in
2 the Nantucket Sound.

3

4 Sincerely,

5 /s/

6 Alan Field.

7

8

* * * * *

9

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER AND TRANSCRIBER

This is to certify that the attached
proceedings
in the Matter of:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT
NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

Place: Cambridge, Massachusetts

Date: December 16, 2004

were held as herein appears, and that this is the
true, accurate and complete transcript prepared
from the notes and/or recordings taken of the
above entitled proceeding.

Marilyn Franklin
Reporter

December 16, 2004
Date

Meredith Bruce
Transcriber

January 3, 2005
Date